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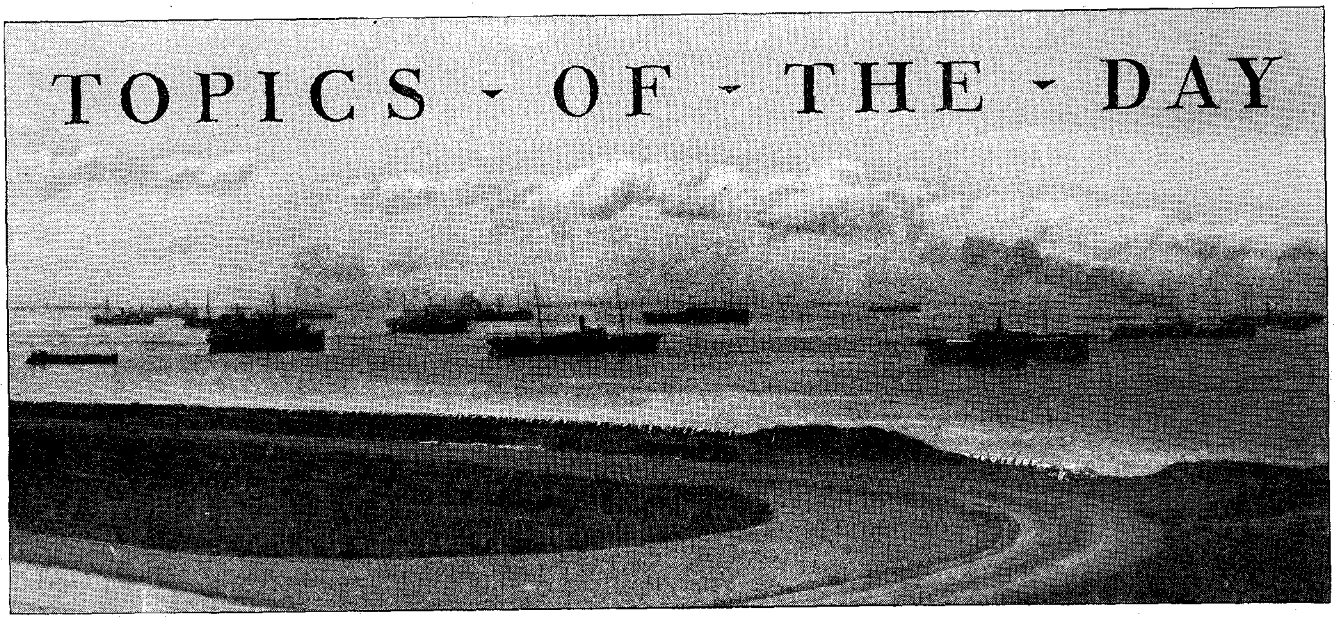
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY



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SOME OF THE GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SHELTERED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN MANILA BAY.

EFFORTS OF AMERICAN PACIFISTS TO AVERT WAR

THE UNDOUBTED SINCERITY of our leading peace-advocates does not prevent some keen editorial observers from pointing out that many of their activities in the present crisis play directly into Germany's hand. And this view gets strong support from a United Press correspondent with Ambassador Gerard, who cables from Paris that the "German-financed" peace propaganda in America is regarded with suspicion by American officials on the other side as "a play for time that will enable Germany to make such disposition of her submarines as will enable her best to strike at America in case of war." "As unbridled submarine warfare is the last desperate phase of German aggression upon the laws and liberties of the world, so the proposition that the American people must not and can not go to war in self-defense without submitting the question to a referendum is the expiring gasp of German propaganda in the United States," affirms the semi-official New York *World*. And in another issue the same paper declares that "if war between Germany and the United States shall follow, not least of those to blame will be those American allies of the Kaiser who seek so desperately to convince Europe that the United States will not be driven by any aggression or insult to defend its rights." While no one, remarks the New York *Tribune*, will accuse the pacifists of consciously seeking to befriend Prussian militarism, "the fact remains that Germany could well afford to endow a large part of their activities." "It is no mere accident," adds *The Tribune*, "that pro-German propaganda everywhere outside the Fatherland has made common cause with *doctrinaire* pacifism." And it quotes "a high Federal official" as saying that "most of the peace-propagandists are pro-German," and that large German funds in this country are at the service of the pacifists.

However this may be, the diplomatic break between the United States and Germany was the signal for an unprecedented outburst of pacifist activity in certain quarters. The Socialist party of America issued a proclamation to the American people urging them to demand of the President and Congress that "American citizens and American ships be forbidden to enter the war-zone, except at their own risk"; and Socialist leaders in many American cities denounced our break with Germany and urged Socialists and workers to refuse to fight in case of war. Mr. Bryan called upon the American people to petition Congress against war under any provocation short of actual invasion. A coalition of peace-organizations calling itself the Emergency Peace Federation, and claiming to speak for 2,000,000 American citizens, sent a delegation to the White House to urge that the settlement of all our disputes with foreign Governments be deferred until the present war is ended; that Americans be kept out of the war-zone, and that no war be declared without a referendum to the people. The slogan "No War Without a Referendum" was adopted by such bodies

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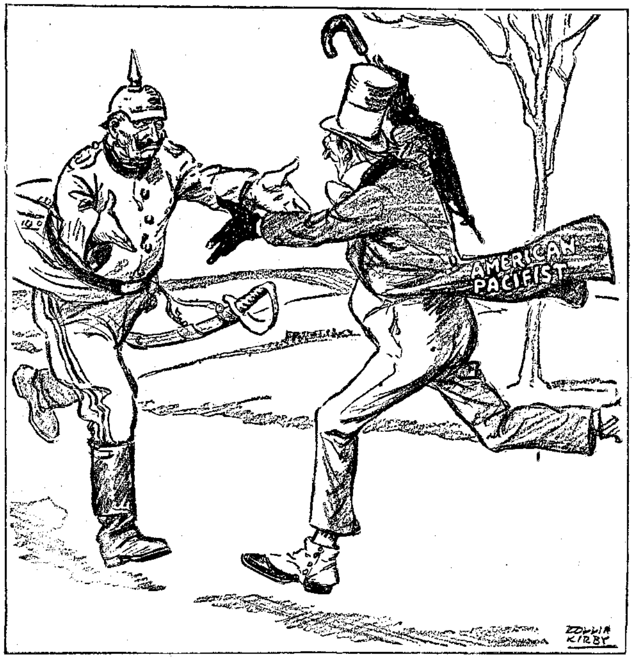
as the American Neutral Conference Committee, the Women's Peace Party, and the American Union Against Militarism. Five members of the United States Senate—Kirby, of Arkansas; Vardaman, of Mississippi; Gronna, of North Dakota; Works, of California, and La Follette, of Wisconsin—refused to indorse the President's course in severing diplomatic relations. In the House, Representative James R. Mann, of Illinois, defended the unrestricted use of the submarine, and Representative Henry T. Helgesen argued that "the United States could have waived her legal rights to the freedom of the seas without losing any of them and without the loss of dignity."



"KAMERAD!"

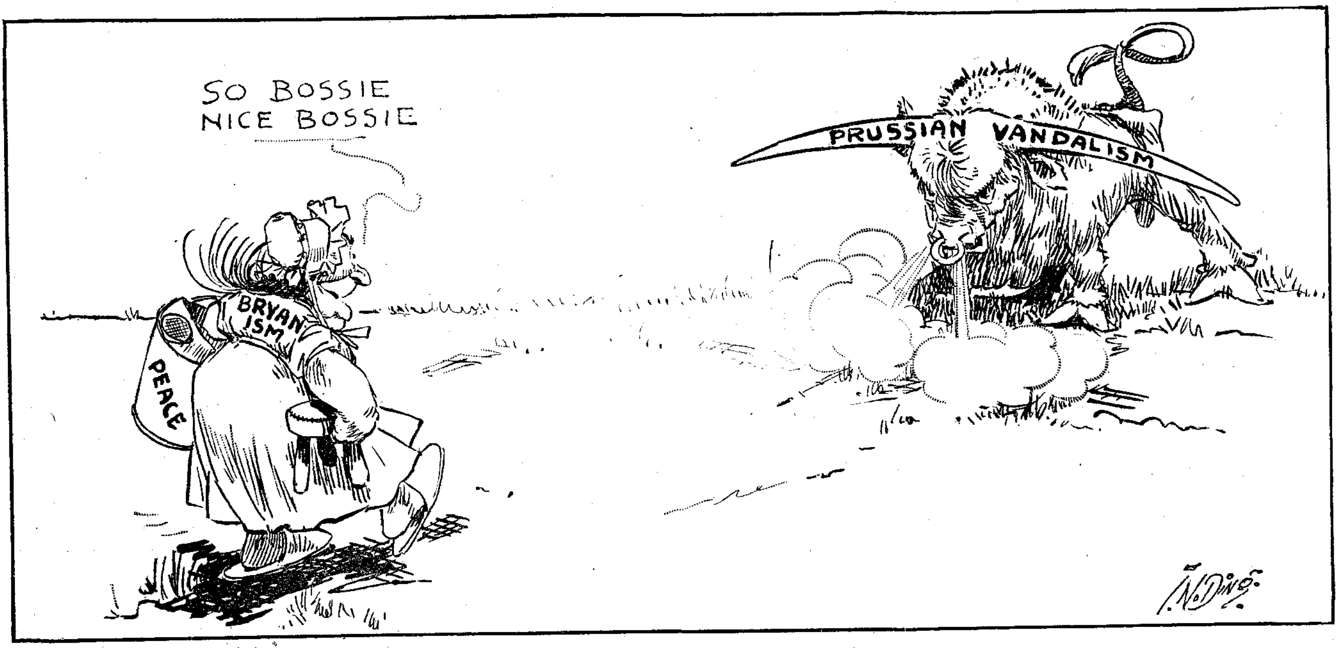
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

This attitude, however, is not the attitude of all pacifists or of all Socialists. Thus Henry Ford, when war threatens his own country, decides to discontinue his Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, the peace-organization born of the pilgrimage of his famous peace-ship, *Oscar II.;* puts his great plant and organization at the service of the United States in the event of war, and admits that "sometimes the best thing a pacifist can do is to help get a fight over as quickly as possible." Charles Edward Russell, a leader among American Socialists, declares: "I am not yet convinced that it is impossible for one to be a Socialist and at the same time be an American; but if it is, I am an American." Mrs. Harry Gilbert, president of the Universal Peace League, points out that "this is a time for all sincere advocates of peace to refrain from clouding the counsel of wisdom by appeals to the President," who is "essentially a man of peace, and needs no prodding to preserve it." And the New York Peace Society sends the President a resolution which, in the opinion of the New York *Times*, "expresses admirably and completely the sober feeling and opinion of the American people at this time." This resolution reads in part as follows:

> 'Even at the cost of tolerating much against which our people's sense of justice has rebelled, we have long forborne to break diplomatic relations, and, because of this record of our Government, its present course deserves and will have the support of all patriots and all friends and promoters of abiding peace.
>
> "As an organization devoted to this end, we tender, as we hope every other American peace-society will tender, an unqualified support for our President's action in defense of American rights and the rights of humanity."

Ex-Secretary of State Bryan, on the other hand, may be regarded as the chief spokesman of those pacifists who think that even further murders of Americans at sea should not be considered a cause of war. In a statement addrest to the American people he suggests six different ways of meeting the submarine crisis. To quote:

> "There are several alternatives from which to choose. First, we can postpone until the war is over the settlement of any dispute which can not now be settled by peaceful means. Secondly, we can keep American citizens off belligerent ships. Thirdly, we can refuse clearance to ships of the United States and other neutral countries carrying contraband and passengers on the same ship. Fourthly, we can withdraw protection from American citizens who are willing to jeopardize the nation's peace by traveling as seamen with contraband on American or neutral vessels. Fifthly, we can, if necessary, keep all American vessels out of the danger-zone for the present, just as the mayor of a city keeps citizens in their homes when a mob is in possession of the street. Sixthly, Congress, which has exclusive power to declare war, can submit the declaration to a referendum vote, making exception in case of actual invasion.
>
> "We can not depend upon precedent to meet an unprecedented situation. Other alternatives are likely to be suggested. The most important thing is that the officials at Washington shall know that the people at home protest against entering this war on either side, with its frightful expenditure of blood and treasure; that they are not willing to send American soldiers across the Atlantic to march under the banner of any European monarch or to die on European soil in settlement of European



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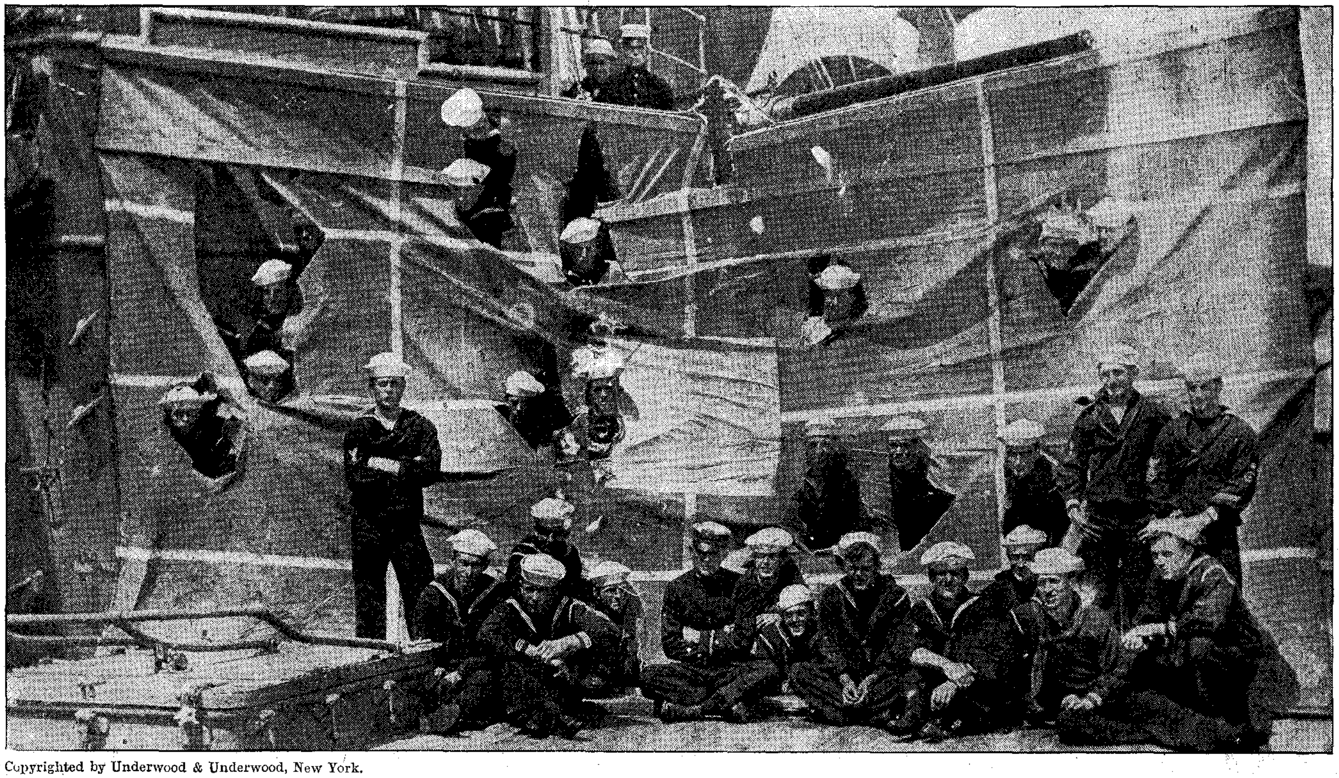
A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



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NOT PACIFISTS, PERHAPS, BUT GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE.

Gunners of a United States war-ship grouped around a target on which they have scored repeatedly at a four-mile range.

> quarrels; and that they are not willing to surrender the opportunity to render a supreme service to the world as a friend to all and peace-maker when peace is possible.
>
> "Wire immediately to the President, your Senators, and your Congressmen. A few cents now may save many dollars in taxation, and possibly a son."

Enlarging on the first suggestion, he said to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

> "I believe that a large majority of the American people would prefer to postpone final settlement of any dispute until the war is over rather than go into this war.
>
> "It is no surrender of a right to postpone enforcement of it. For instance, if I am on the sidewalk and see a drunken chauffeur running his car toward me, I know he has no right to come up on the sidewalk, but I would prefer to step aside and settle with him when he is sober, instead of standing on my rights and leaving my widow to settle with him."

And in a speech delivered in Madison Square Garden on February 2, under the auspices of the American Neutral Conference Committee, he thus further explained his position:

> "Some nations must lift the world out of the black night of war, and ours is the nation to perform that task. I believe that Providence has selected this nation to lift the morals of God, as now used between man and man, up to the level of nations. We can not do that if we go into this war.
>
> "No nation has challenged us, and I don't think any nation will challenge us, but if, in a moment of excitement, one of the madmen of Europe does do that very thing, I think we should say to him: 'No. We have priceless ideals to preserve and 100,000,000 people to protect and to guard, and we will not get down with you and wallow in the blood and mire to conform to your false standards of honor.'"

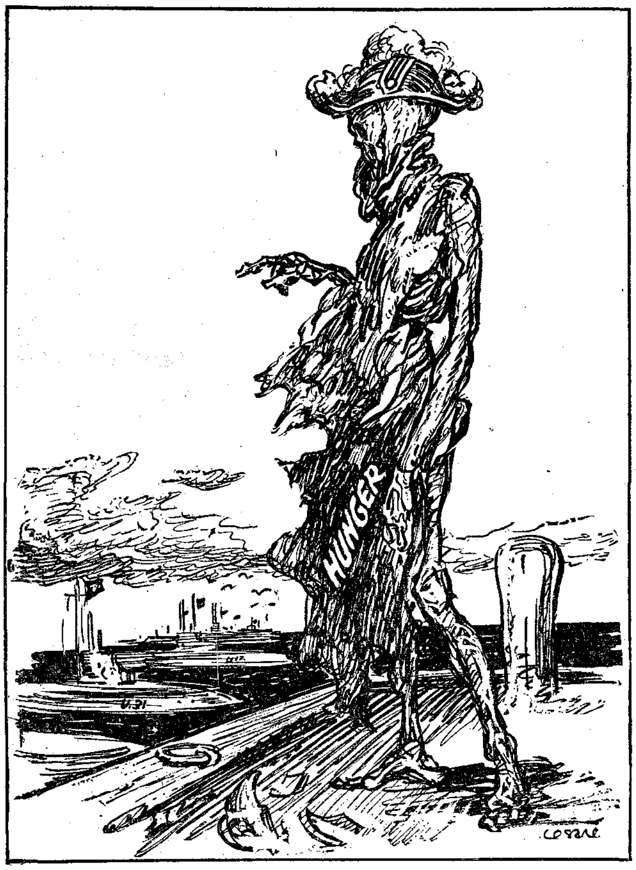
The two basic ideas behind Mr. Bryan's suggestions are to defer the settlement of disputes with Germany until after this war is over and to keep Americans out of the danger-zone. These ideas, which have been adopted as the platform of the Emergency Peace Federation, are denounced as "pernicious" by the Baltimore *American*. Mr. Bryan's attitude, thinks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "insults the President, who has moved heaven and earth to keep us out of the war." And in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "it comes perilously close to the border-line of treason." Mr. Bryan wants peace, concedes the Baltimore *Sun*, but his course is "the surest way to bring about war." For "if Germany pays any attention to what he and his associates are saying and doing, it can have only the effect of encouraging that nation to further aggressions; and that will make war inevitable." On this issue, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Mr. Bryan "is not in touch with the sweeping sentiment of loyal Americanism, which, from Maine to California, sustains our President."

Turning to American Socialism, we find its attitude thus officially stated by its National Executive Committee:

> "We are opposed to wars between nations, because war is a reversion to brutal barbarism. We are opposed to the present threatened war in particular, because no great war has ever been waged with less justification and on more frivolous pretexts. . . . . . .
>
> "The German submarine warfare does not threaten our national integrity or independence, not even our national dignity and honor. It was not aimed primarily at the United States and would not affect the American people. It would strike only those parasitic classes that have been making huge profits by manufacturing instruments of death or by taking away our food and selling it at exorbitant prices to the fighting armies of Europe.
>
> "The workers of the United States have no reason and no desire to shed their blood for the protection and furtherance of the unholy profits of their masters, and will not permit a lying and venal press to stampede them into taking up arms to murder their brothers in Europe.
>
> "The six million men whose corpses are now rotting upon the battle-fields of Europe were mostly workingmen. If the United States is drawn into war, it will be the American workers whose lives will be sacrificed—an inglorious, senseless sacrifice on the altar of capitalist greed.
>
> "Workers of America, awaken! The hour is grave; the danger is imminent; silence would be fatal! Gather the masses in meetings and demonstrations. Speak in unmistakable tones. Let your determined protest resound from one end of the country to the other!"

"There is not an American workingman who wants to travel in the war-zone just now, and if there is an Astor or a Vanderbilt who feels impelled to go there, let him do so at his own risk," says Victor Berger's Milwaukee *Leader* (Socialist). But the Buffalo *Enquirer* retorts that on the contrary—

> "American workingmen more than any other kind of Americans are traveling through the war-zone and desire to continue traveling there.
>
> "Every one of the Americans so carefully towed from the *Housatonic* to within rescue distance of a British patrol-boat was an American workingman, an American sailor going about the business of earning a living for himself and his family in a legitimate way, where he had a perfect right to be.
>
> "Every one of those American workingmen would have been drowned without a chance for his life if the policy announced in the latest German note had been carried out.
>
> "It is to protect American workingmen more than any other class of Americans, not only sailor workingmen, but the workingmen of Buffalo and all the rest of the country, that the United States Government is endeavoring to prevent the sinking of ships carrying American toilers and American wares."



UNDER ORDERS FROM ADMIRAL HUNGER.

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

Terrible tho war is, says Charles Edward Russell, "war between Germany and the United States would be a thing to rejoice and be glad about," because "ninety days after those two countries declare war, it will be all over, and the war in Europe will be over, too." Altho Mr. Russell is regarded as one of the most influential of American Socialists, his attitude is in startling contrast to that of the Executive Committee. In a widely quoted letter to the press he says:

> "There is not the slightest evidence or indication that any manufacturing, financial, or speculative interests had any part in bringing about these conditions. The sign of such interference would be unmistakable to any experienced observer; but there has not been one such sign, and reflection will, I am sure, convince any one that there could not be.
>
> "For the present friction with Germany this country has not the least responsibility. Against every conceivable effort on our part to keep the peace a quarrel has been forced upon us. Unless it can be imagined that the American speculators formed and directed the policy of the German Government, it is preposterous to say that they had any hand in causing these events."

GERMANY'S FOOD-PROBLEM

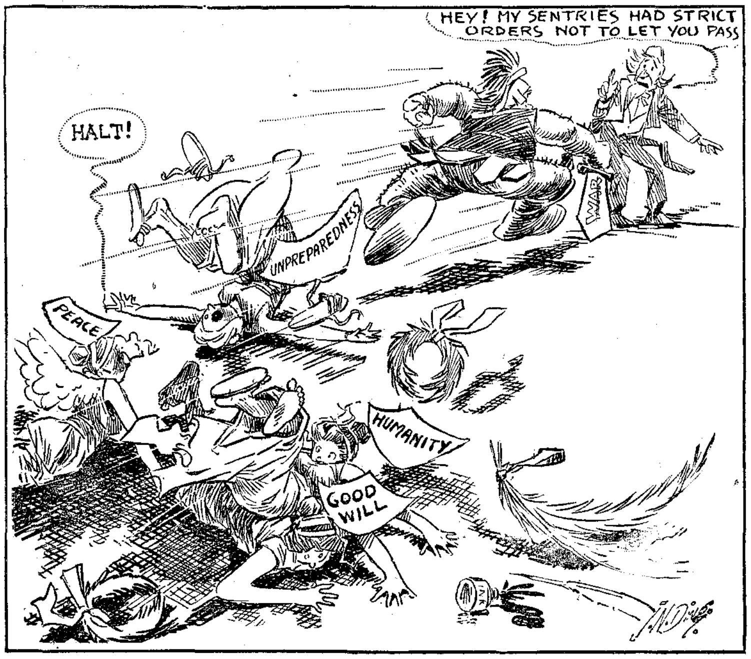
"HOW MANY POUNDS HAVE YOU LOST?" is the popular greeting of the day in Germany, according to press dispatches that come from Bern on the arrival there of Ambassador Gerard and certain correspondents who took advantage of the occasion to make their exit. Not the least among their reasons for being glad to get beyond the borders of the Teutonic Empire is the fact that they are through wrestling with Germany's food-problem, we read, and reports from this and other sources incline some editorial observers to ask what good it will do Germany to submarine England into starvation if she herself starves in the act? Yet while food is very scarce, Bern advices state that one seldom sees any person showing marks of underfeeding, tho some elderly persons and some anxious mothers look emaciated, and reduced weight is quite general. We are informed further that physicians writing for the medical journals assert that children are now evidently undernourished, lacking fats in particular, yet the "merry sledding throngs" in the parks during January never suggested want of food. The general verdict is that the health of the people is better than before the war, when "overeating had almost assumed the character of a national besetting sin." The people are mostly disposed to jest about short rations when the pinch is not too keen, it appears, and audiences at the variety shows "laugh heartily at topical songs turning upon shortage of food and the prevalent issue of substitutes."

Nevertheless, men in authority recognize that Germany is confronted with a problem of increasing difficulty, and the next four months are regarded as especially critical because the supply of vegetables, except potatoes and turnips, is practically exhausted. As to potatoes, the 1916 crop was only two-fifths that of 1915, and this shortage, precluding potatoes as feed for live stock, resulted in the premature slaughter of vast numbers of pigs. But as the number of pigs increased in 1916 up to September by nearly four million, the country "seems to have an ample meat margin on the present scale of consumption," and the Bern dispatches state that:

> "Practically all meat is sold on a card entitling each person to half a pound weekly, but dishes made of kidneys, lungs, and other scraps can be bought in restaurants without a card. Game and poultry are exempt from the card system, and command extraordinary prices. The maximum prices of pork and mutton range from fifty to seventy cents, but a dollar more is paid at back doors, for, despite Germany's genius for organization, much surreptitious dealing prevails. Even German officials, usually models of the strictest obedience to the laws, give hungry children the advantage of a loose interpretation and do not put awkward questions.
>
> "The rich, of course, suffer comparatively little. They are still able to buy high-priced poultry or fish. Turkeys, geese, and chickens are still displayed in windows, and bear labels announcing that they can be purchased at from $1.30 to $1.60 a pound. Cases have even been reported where a fat goose brought more than $30. The poorer people, especially in Berlin, are undoubtedly suffering from hunger, as their food is confined mainly to bread, potatoes, turnips, and low-grade marmalade. It is generally asserted that in the country districts the food-problem is less pressing than in the big cities, producers retaining supplies for home consumption."

In contrast with such news from Germany, we have the reports that Austria's grain store will not last until the next harvest is reaped, and also a dispatch from Amsterdam in which an unnamed authority is quoted as saying: "Constantinople is a starving city, where very certainly dozens of poor creatures perish every day, and where for a year and a half typhus, cholera, and plague have never been absent as epidemics. Constantinople is dirty, and over all hangs the terrifying specter of famine, which also threatens nearly all Turkey in Europe."

The New York *Times* recalls that for months past we have


HEY! MY SENTRIES HAD STRICT ORDERS NOT TO LET YOU PASS
HALT!
UNPREPAREDNESS
WAR
PEACE
HUMANITY
GOOD WILL

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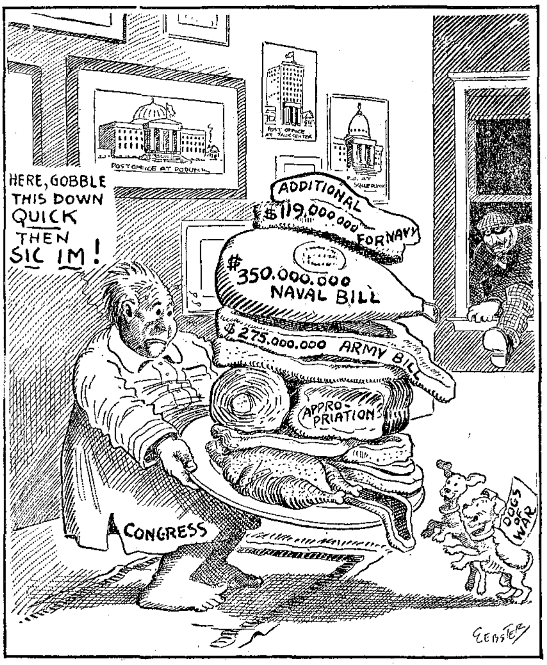
EVIDENTLY WE NEED ANOTHER KIND OF BODY-GUARD.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.



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BUILDING THEM UP AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

—Webster in the New York *Globe*.

OUR PREPAREDNESS, AS CARTOONISTS SEE IT.

heard widely divergent accounts of food conditions in Germany and calls attention, first, to reports that may be called of an official nature, because they are prepared by or under the supervision of German authorities. Next we have stories told by occasional "strongly pro-German travelers" arriving here from Berlin, who were well provided with money and lived in the best hotels. They "proved by their own experiences" that food in Germany was plentiful and cheap and that "talk about hunger and hardship was a product of the malignant British imagination." But now we have a dispatch from Stockholm in which there is a detailed statement by an Associated Press correspondent of facts as he found them, and this journal goes on to say:

"The picture drawn by this correspondent—who wrote, be it remembered, under the strictest orders neither to magnify nor to minimize—is not one of quite desperate misery, but it is sufficiently terrible, nevertheless. According to him, the mass of the German people, as represented in the capital, are far from sufficiently fed, and only the soldiers at the front have enough to eat. Prices, as a rule, are kept low by effective Government order, but while potatoes, for instance, are cheaper than they are here, it is only in minute quantities that they can be bought, and many other ordinary foods can not be obtained at all.

"The state of affairs thus revealed is probably tolerable for the present and might be endured for some time to come by a people as united and devoted as are the Germans, but it obviously can not go on indefinitely without producing the most serious lowering of the national health and strength."

In the same Stockholm dispatch, the New York *Sun* notes as items of war-time's bill of fare "'a decoction of roasted acorns, rye, chicory, and what-not that goes by the name of coffee'; brews of linden blossoms and raspberry leaves in place of tea, hardly any meat, no cheese, no sausage; beer 'all but undrinkable,' no fat, ten ounces of potatoes a day, flour that takes hours of waiting in line to procure, no eggs for five weeks, altho 'it had been hoped' to allow one egg per person each two weeks." The correspondent reports many complaints from people who said: "I feel hungry all the time," and *The Sun* remarks:

"Each time he tightens his belt, each time he feels the gnawing at his vitals, the German citizen must be asking himself: 'For what am I suffering so? Is it for victory? Of what avail is a victory if we perish awaiting it? Can we not make peace satisfactorily with all our conquests? If we can not make a reasonable peace with the lands we hold now, what will enable us to make it?'

"Anticipating the question, the German Government replies: 'Starving England will solve everything!'

"But if the effort to starve England fails? What answer then, O Hohenzollern?"

A HORNETS' NEST IN CUBA

THE POSSIBILITY that we may have to send an army to Cuba at this critical period is naturally disturbing to Washington. And "the idea that foreign intrigue may be active in Cuba as well as in Mexico to embarrass the United States inevitably forces itself on the mind" of the New York *Times*, "altho there is no proof that there has been any other cause of the revolution than the unfortunate uncertainty of the Presidential election." Many of our papers had printed editorials congratulating Cuba on her splendid behavior through this undeniably difficult period when the news of revolts came. The sequence of events, as gleaned from news dispatches, seems to have been something like this:

President Mario Menocal, after serving one four-year term, sought reelection as the Conservative candidate, being opposed by Dr. Alfredo Zayas, Liberal, in a hotly contested campaign. The election was held on November 2, and the first returns indicated the election of Zayas. The Conservatives refused to admit defeat, and contested the election. After some days of wordy strife, the two parties agreed to refer the dispute to the Central Election Board, in Havana, whence it was finally referred to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court affirmed most of the returns favorable to Zayas, but ordered new elections in certain districts, the most important being in Santa Clara Province, on February 14. Conservative methods during this whole period have been bitterly attacked by the Liberals, who have alleged corruption, coercion, and illegal use of governmental influence. Early in February bands of antigovernment raiders appeared in the eastern provinces; on the 10th the Government announced the discovery of a plot to kidnap the President, and arrested the plotters; on the 12th the Santiago garrison revolted and seized the city; about this time Gen. José Miguel Gomez, ex-President and real leader of the Liberal party, disappeared from Havana; the Government officially minimized the movement, but announced the purchase of 10,000 rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition in the United States, and issued a call for volunteers. Here, observes the Philadelphia *Press*, "are the makings of a first-class revolution."

But Cuba is not free to indulge in revolutions, of the first or any other class. By the Platt Amendment, a part of the Cuban Constitution, and secured by treaty with the United States, the United States Government is pledged to intervene to maintain a stable Government in Cuba. On February 12 our Government sent a message to the Government of Cuba expressing the hope that the disputed election might be settled peaceably. Two days later Secretary Lansing issued a warning to the Cuban people through Minister Gonzales, in which he called attention to the reports of insurrection in several provinces and said:

> "During the past four years the Government of the United States has clearly and definitely set forth its position in regard to the recognition of governments which have come into power through revolution and other illegal methods and at this time desires to emphasize its position in regard to the present situation in Cuba.
>
> "Its friendship for the Cuban people, which has been shown on repeated occasions, and the duties which are incumbent upon it on account of the agreement between the two countries, force the Government of the United States to make clear its future policy at this time."

There is no threat in this, but "the rights of the United States in this case are so indisputable that warnings unheeded should be followed quickly by the use of force," says the New York *World;* "with the world aflame, we can not tolerate further anarchy at our doors."

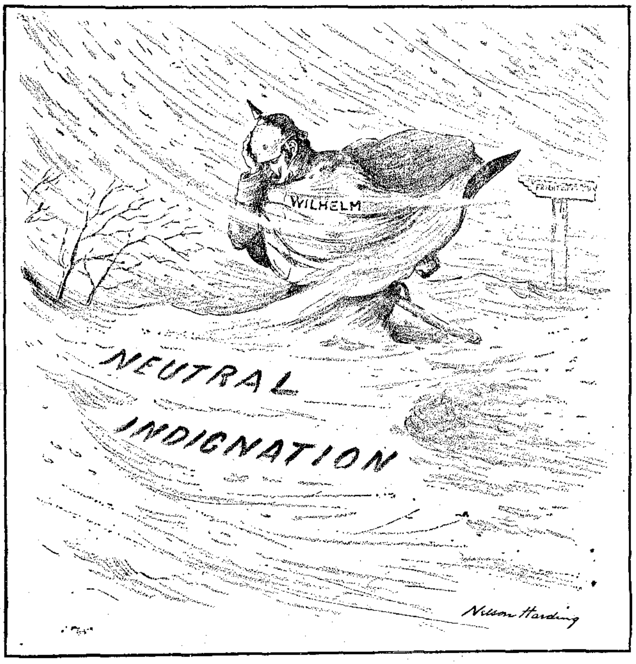
No signs of German or other foreign machinations in Cuba have been discovered by Washington, according to a New York *Times* correspondent. The New York *Tribune,* however, quotes an unnamed Cuban official as declaring that "outside interests are fomenting" the trouble in his country. *The Herald,* remembering President Carranza's recent moves and the raid into New Mexico, avers that the chief German intrigue has centered in Mexico, and after calling attention to unsettled conditions not only in Cuba, but in Central America, Haiti, and Santo Domingo, says in its Washington correspondence:

> "The danger of German intrigue and German money touching the flame to any one or all of these inflammable political situations is regarded here as one of the most serious problems faced by the United States. The United States confronts this grave crisis with Germany with a hornets' nest upon its back which may break forth at any minute."

INDIANA "REDEEMED DRY"

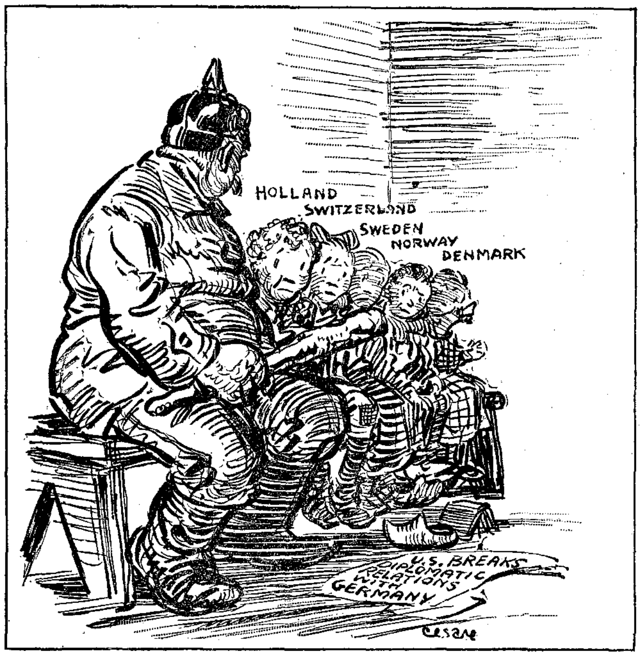
INDIANA HAS "RISEN FROM THE RANKS of the damned to the ranks of the redeemed," in twelve years, according to J. Frank Hanly, her former Governor and recent Prohibition candidate for the Presidency, and the note of exultation in his remark is typical of the feeling of the anti-liquor allies as the Hoosier State enrolls as number twenty-five in the "dry" column. Indianapolis dispatches inform us that when the Senate was voting in favor of the bill a great crowd from all sections of the State was on hand and "enthusiasm ran high as hymns rang through the State House." It was probably the most remarkable gathering ever seen in the capitol, we are told, and the victory for prohibition is called clean-cut because the law is said to be one of the most stringent enacted in any State. Some claim that it will make the State "bone dry," for it not only prohibits the sale and manufacture of liquor, but the shipment of intoxicants in any quantity into the State. A man may have one gallon of whisky and twelve quarts of beer in his house when, on April 2, 1918, the bill becomes effective, yet he will not be violating the law. He may have that amount of liquor thereafter if he travels outside the State and brings it home for his own use. A person may manufacture wine, vinegar, or cider for his own use, but a druggist cannot keep liquor for sale on prescription for medicinal purposes. We read in an Evansville dispatch to the Indianapolis *News* that as a result of this law more than one thousand brewery-workers in that city will be forced to seek other employment, and that nearly three hundred saloons with more than as many bartenders will be forced out of business. The breweries, it is said, will manufacture soft drinks, but will not employ the number of men now used. We are told further that between two and three millions are invested in the wholesale and retail liquor industry, and that closing the saloons will mean a loss of $149,000 a year to Vanderburg County, in which Evansville lies. An indication of the unanimity of effort to secure this legislation is given by Mr. Edward W. Clark, secretary of the Prohibition State Committee and editor of *The Patriot Phalanx,* the Prohibition State paper, who is quoted in the press as saying:

"The result could not have been attained without the splendid



THE STORM.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

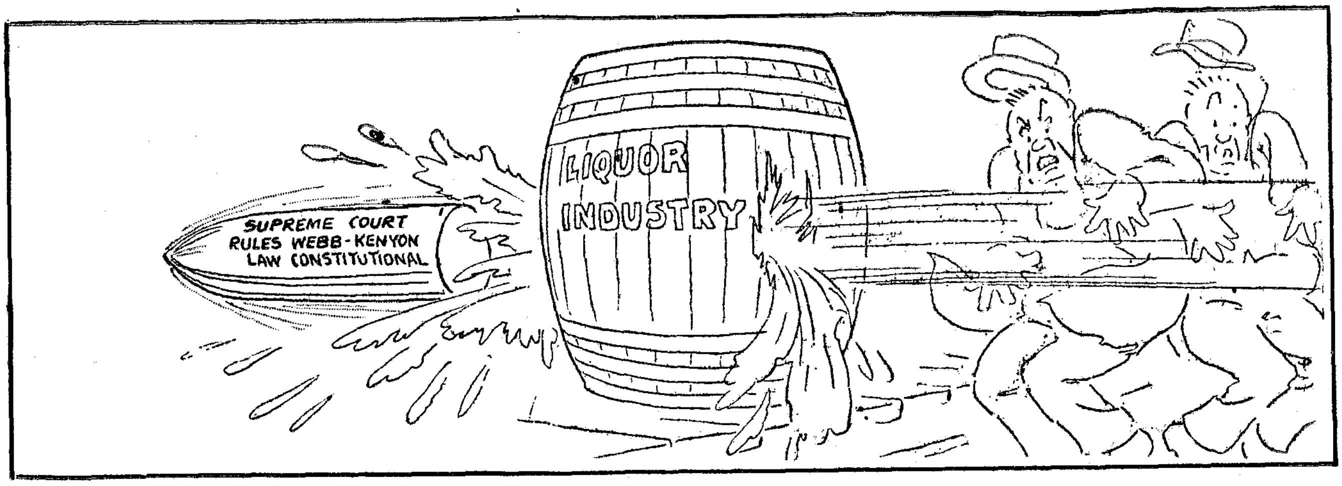


PROPINQUITY.

"We're not going to break off relations!"

—Cesare in the New York *Evening Post.*

THE INFLUENCE OF NEUTRALS—TWO IMPRESSIONS.


SUPREME COURT RULES WEBB-KENYON LAW CONSTITUTIONAL
LIQUOR INDUSTRY

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SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

and harmonious cooperation of all the antiliquor forces of Indiana in the Dry Federation. It was a pull all together for victory.

"In this hour of rejoicing there is credit enough for all organizations that had a part in the fight, and I am sure none will want to withhold a share of praise from the Prohibition party."

The Indianapolis *News* congratulates the State and both houses of the legislature for passing a measure which represents "evidently the sentiment of the people of Indiana," and points out that, as the culmination of a long campaign, opposition to prohibition in the State Senate "melted away" and the final battle was won easily. The liquor lobby did its worst and its best, but "could not unseat the firm majority which stood for prohibition" for—

> "Many people demonstrated long ago that they could not use liquor in moderation or to their advantage. Both from economic and moral grounds they came to the conclusion that it was pure selfishness to insist on the right for the few to drink beer and whisky when it was causing so much mischief to the many. . . . .
>
> "The bill as passed affords time in which investments and employment in breweries, distilleries, and saloons may be converted to more useful and happy pursuits. Already brewers are contemplating uses to which their establishments may be advantageously turned in harmony with the industrial trend of this age. In the West these interests have been found readily adaptable to condensed milk, refrigerating, and canning establishments, and in the end all have prospered."

The New York *Evening Post* notes the provision of Indiana's law which permits a resident of the State to go beyond its borders and bring with him on his return not more than one gallon of whisky and twelve quarts of beer strictly for home consumption, and it observes that "this may give much encouragement to Saturday-afternoon trips to Chicago and other near-by places in irrigated territory preparatory to week-end parties." Incidentally this journal and others note the steady progress of the prohibition movement in other commonwealths, and we are reminded that as a result of the Webb-Kenyon decision of the Supreme Court, Oregon and Tennessee, which already had State-wide prohibition, have passed "bone-dry" laws, that Utah is in the "dry" column, and that a bill putting the Territory of Alaska in the same class has been sent to the President for his signature, having passed Congress in both branches. The majority of the States are now dry, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, which calls attention to the fact, however, that the bulk of the nation's population is still in wet territory, and this journal adds:

> "They will undoubtedly remain there so long as New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois remain local-option States. The Bryan prohibition campaign is dependent on the South for its greatest support, as the list of 'dry' States shows. Down South the question is largely one of negro control. Drunkenness among negroes has terrorized many sections and is responsible for the stringent antiliquor laws there.
>
> "While the Far West has joined the South in the movement, there is no evidence that the big States of the East are likely soon to do so. They seem to be content with existing law."

The roster of "dry" States at present reads as follows:

	Effective		*Effective*		*Effective*
Alabama	1915	Kansas	1880	Oregon	1916
Arizona	1915	Maine	1858	South Carolina	1916
Arkansas	1916	Michigan	1918	South Dakota	1918
Colorado	1916	Mississippi	1909	Tennessee	1909
Georgia	1908	Montana	1919	Utah	1917
Idaho	1916	Nebraska	1918	Virginia	1915
Indiana	1918	North Carolina	1909	Washington	1916
Iowa	1916	North Dakota	1890	West Virginia	1914
		Oklahoma	1908		

TWO MORE SUFFRAGE STATES

When Governor Frazier signed the North Dakota presidential and municipal woman-suffrage bill, he brought the number of suffrage States up to thirteen. But the suffragists' "original thirteen States" soon became fourteen, for three weeks later Ohio women were given Presidential suffrage as their 1917 valentine. There is still a possibility that after the Governor of Ohio signs the bill passed by the legislature the antisuffragists will put through a referendum aiming to kill the law in the fall election. But North Dakota's partial suffrage law will go into effect on July 1 next, notes *The Suffragist* (Washington); "next November North Dakota women will vote for most county and municipal officers, and in 1920 they will vote for President of the Unted States." Ohio, a larger State, has twenty-four votes in the Electoral College. But *The Suffragist* does not count these when it says of the North Dakota victory:

> "The victory in North Dakota raises the number of States in which women affect national policies by voting for President to the goodly number of thirteen. There are about 125,000 women in North Dakota who, from now on, possess a national power that all parties must take into consideration. Women will now vote for five more members of the Electoral College. Hereafter 4,250,000 enfranchised women will take their part in deciding ninety-six electoral votes—nearly one-fifth of the whole Electoral College of 531 members. One-third of the Senate and one-sixth of the House now come from States in which women vote."

Another suffrage organ, *The Woman's Journal*, of Boston, comments interestingly on the fact that "the triumph of popular government in North Dakota"—meaning the control of the State Government by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League—was "so soon and so appropriately followed by a triumph for equal suffrage." While "this legislature of farmers is made up mainly of men inexperienced in politics," and "may be expected to make some mistakes," its members "made no mistake when they enfranchised North Dakota's women. If any women on earth deserve the ballot, it is the hard-working farmers' wives." Old defeats in North Dakota, says this writer, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, in another editorial, are now "swallowed up in victory, and so will every suffrage defeat be in course of time. 'Truth often loses a battle, but never loses a war.'"

The method which has proved so successful in Illinois, North Dakota, and Ohio, is being tried by the suffragists in other States. According to the New York *Sun*, "the National Woman Suffrage Association is back of the movement to introduce a Presidential suffrage bill in every State wherever there is no State campaign on. Should the New York referendum be a defeat next fall, as it was in 1915, New York suffragists will undoubtedly put their strength into a fight for Presidential suffrage, which doesn't have to be referred to the voters."

Suffrage success in North Dakota has not only given suffragists a "cup of pure delight" to drink, as one of them said, but has aroused something like envy among the daily papers in less favored States. "How long," asks the Providence *Journal*, "will Rhode Island be a laggard in this inevitable and democratic reform?" To the Omaha *News*, "it isn't pleasing to think that the time may come when Nebraska will be the only black State on the suffrage map of this part of the country."

President Wilson, as the Buffalo *Times* notes, has written to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, congratulating her on the action of the North Dakota Legislature. This makes it clear to *The Times* "that the declaration of the Democratic national platform in favor of woman suffrage through action by States has the cordial support of the Administration." So far, however, the President has refrained from lending any aid to the movement for securing an amendment to the Federal Constitution enfranchising women. The young women of the Congressional Union who have been picketing the White House gates have not been able to wring from him one word favorable to their particular crusade.

But congratulatory messages and editorials are by no means the only response to the suffragists' success in North Dakota. The Illinois and North Dakota plan is denounced by the Louisville *Post* as "a travesty on popular government, on representative government." *The Post* has in mind the defeat of a suffrage amendment in a referendum vote in North Dakota in 1914 "by a majority of nearly 90,000." So has the Rochester (N. Y.) *Herald*, when it denounces the action of the North Dakota legislators in providing for the resubmission of the suffrage question to the electors (in addition to the passage of the partial suffrage law) as "deliberate and cynical contempt by a handful of legislators of a popular decision recently recorded upon a matter which the Legislature and both sides of the controversy submitted to the people for such decision." If, it asks, "the act of the electorate in rejecting or adopting woman suffrage was not to settle the question, at least for a reasonable period, why submit the question in the first place? And if it should be regarded as conclusive for the present, why submit the same question again in two or three years?" But, continues *The Herald*,

"This is by no means the most discreditable feature of the action of the North Dakota Legislature. At the very session in which it was voted to resubmit the suffrage question so recently determined, it was also voted to extend to women by statute certain limited voting powers which were included in the suffrage proposition voted down two years ago. This legislative subversion of the formally pronounced will of the electorate, if it related to any other question, would be roundly condemned, we may assume, by many of the very persons who are conspicuous in the agitation of woman suffrage as a panacea for loose and lawless methods of government. But when a Legislature behaves with light-hearted indifference to constitutions, precedents, and sound principles of law-making, its misconduct is excusable if only it advances the suffragist cause.

"Perhaps it will be possible for the more sagacious of the suffragist leaders to perceive that the end so dear to their hearts is less likely to be furthered by wearying voters who have given patient and respectful attention to their proposals and have rejected them than it is by abiding by a decision at least until public opinion has had an opportunity to be reformed."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Good-by to the *U*-boat when it meets the U. S. A. boat!—*Boston Transcript.*

General disinclination to inscribe "*verboten*" on the American flag.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Bryan's idea "of getting behind the President" is to attack him from the rear.—*Philadelphia North American.*

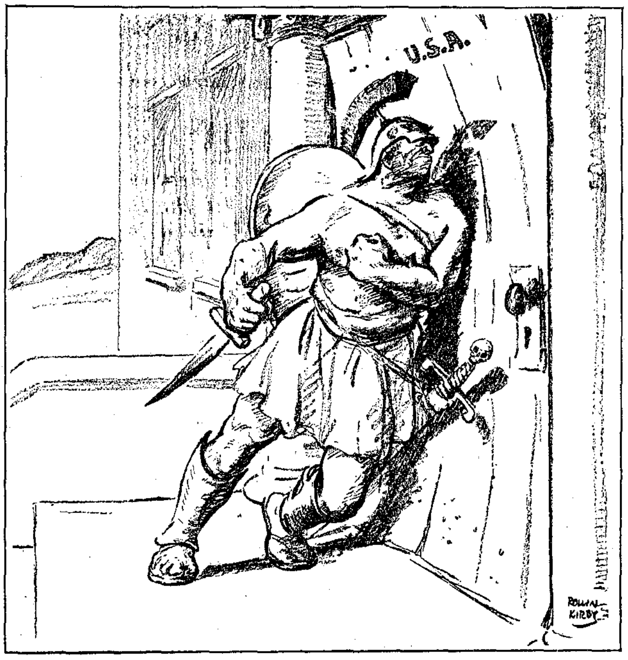
Thus far the Kaiser has neglected to tell the President what color to paint the Capitol.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Switzerland to have a merchant fleet.—*Newspaper head-line.* The war sinks even the most reliable of old jokes.—*New York Sun.*

From fighting England in 1812 to maintain our rights at sea to painting our ships to suit the fancy of the German Admiralty's announced styles for 1917 would be considerable of a step —a goose-step, in fact.—*Kansas City Times.*

The style of decoration decreed for neutral ships in the Atlantic Ocean is pleasingly reminiscent of the uniform formerly allotted to convicts. Thus the Teutonic ideal that sailing the high seas is a felony finds subtle artistic expression.—*New York Sun.*

Señor Polo de Bernabe, Spanish Ambassador, who now represents the United States in Germany, is the diplomat to whom this country handed passports in 1898, when the Spanish-American conflict began. He is an accomplished and intelligent gentleman, and he might confidentially inform Berlin whether he believes this country can be in earnest.—*New York Sun.*



BREAKING IN.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

Sing the national anthem, but don't descend to any hymns of hate.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"Our Anger Amazes Berlin."—*Head-line.* So did Belgium's in August, 1914.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

No submarine-commander is wise enough to be judge, jury, and executioner.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Anyway, the seas are enjoying a notable freedom from American shipping.—*New York Evening Sun.*

The newest ruthlessness of Germany appears to be directed chiefly at its interned ships.—*Newark News.*

If the naturalization bureaus only had a machine for reading the soul of the applicant!—*New York Sun.*

Villa is overjoyed to get Pershing out of Mexico. Like some others, Villa wants to get everything out of Mexico he possibly can.—*Anaconda Standard.*

Holland reminds us that it is sometimes very difficult to lose your neutrality while looking down the barrel of a burglar's pistol.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Kaiser says that in order to escape the submarines, we must paint our ships in red and white stripes. The barber-pole color scheme suggests a close shave.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

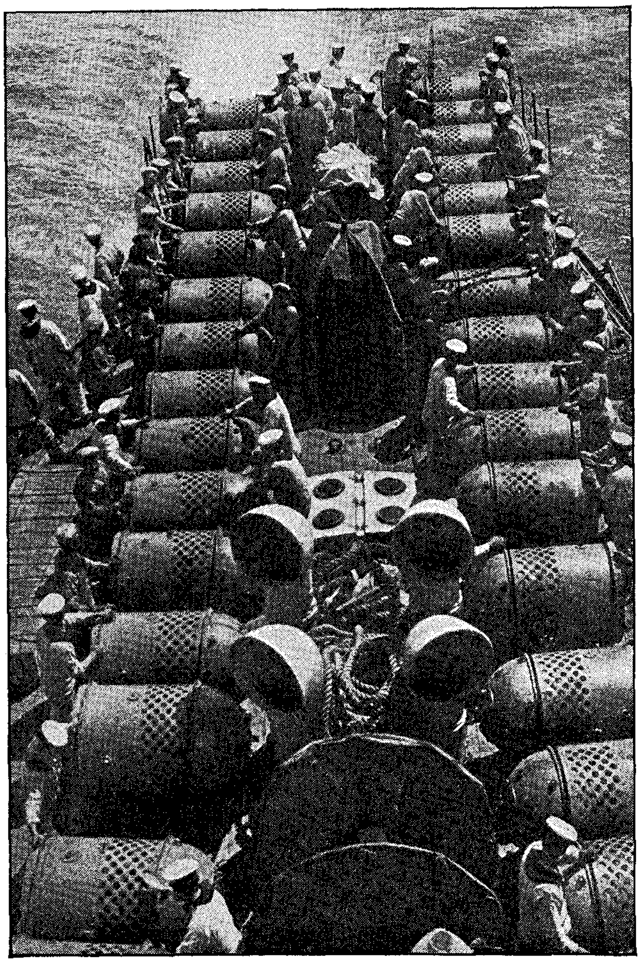
If the American Line's ships are painted in red and white stripes, it might change the names a little. "S. S. *Zebra* will sail Tuesday." "Arrived, S. S. *Sing Sing.*" "Sailed, S. S. *Barber Pole.*" "Due to-day, S. S. *Peppermint Stick.*"—*New York Journal.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENGLAND ALARMED

DISTINCT PERTURBATION finds expression in the English press, and there seems little doubt that the German submarine menace to Britain's food-supply is beginning to get on the nerves of the British people. For the first time in the war we find responsible journals admitting that Britannia no longer rules the waves, a condition of affairs very startling even to the phlegm of the average Britisher. The London *Spectator*, in an article on the submarine danger, makes this admission with great clearness and solemnity. It says:

"We are not going to try to make the flesh of our readers creep by using the language of exaggeration, but we feel bound to say that this is, in our opinion, not the moment for going to sleep and thinking that we need not bother about food economy, that we can continue to turn huge quantities of cereals into intoxicants, and not worry our heads to husband our resources. That would be foolish in the extreme. Nothing could justify such action except that complete command of the sea which is given by the destruction of the enemy's naval forces, and in no other way. While the enemy's Navy, whether above water or below water, is in being, we have only got the command of the sea in name. In reality, that command is temporarily in abeyance. To put the matter with scientific accuracy, tho we have superior sea-power, and so the potentiality of obtaining the command of the sea, we have not got the thing itself, nor can we claim the immense advantages, moral and material, which go with the command."



SOWING THE MINES.

An Italian mine-layer about to launch her cargo, which forms an effective protection from submarines.

After drawing some comfort from the fact that "the enemy fleet is compelled to remain in its own ports and to challenge us from safe retreats," *The Spectator* considers the submarine activity, and asks:

"What are we to do about the submarines, and the raiders, and the other assailants of our commerce? The land part of the answer is easy: (1) Conserve our food in every way consistent with the health and vigor of the nation—live like a beleaguered city. (2) Produce as much food at home as we possibly can. (3) Be perpetually building new ships to take the place of those that are sunk. But tho all these things are sound, they are not enough, and besides, if they stood by themselves, they would be a very humiliating policy for the greatest naval Power on earth to pursue. They are policies of negation and defense, things which every Briton who remembers his history should look upon with the utmost contempt if advanced, not as auxiliaries, but as the main line of action. They are methods of defense which hitherto we have left to the foreigner.

"Our true naval policy is to search out the enemy sea forces and destroy them, whether they be raiders or battle-ships or submarines. We do not say that this policy is easy. We certainly do not say that it ought to be pursued in a mad-bull spirit. But we are sure that unless attack remains, as it always has been hitherto, the guiding spirit of the fleet, we have received from some internal defect a far greater blow than the Germans ever have been or ever will be able to give us. But we have not suffered this injury. We do not suggest for a moment that the Navy,, or even the politicians who give orders to it, have abandoned the idea that the rôle of our strategy is an offensive rôle, and that he who stands on the defensive is beaten before the battle has begun. The Navy knows this truth well enough. But time is of course an essential element. It may be as wrong to do the right thing at the wrong time as to do the wrong thing first, last, and all the time.

"The nation must remember, if it is inclined to be impatient, that we have had previous periods in our naval history when there was a good deal more watchful waiting done than even now, and, further, that there is no greater madness than for civilians to try to hurry the sailors or soldiers into what those experts regard as inopportune action."

Other journals of equal standing and importance take a grave view of England's position. The London *Observer*, however, comments on the amount of tonnage sunk and professes to believe that submarine activity is but a temporary expedient which will soon pass. None the less, there is an anxious note in its tone:

"Any attempt to turn that serious but passing state of things to factious uses will be put down. But the National Ministry knows well that in this connection more than any other Cromwell's injunction applies, 'Neglect no means.' None.

"Every personal as well as every mechanical resource must be employed.

"The first submarine menace was totally suppress by that genius of contrivance and expedition, Lord Fisher, now unemployed. For the same purpose the hands of Sir John Jellicoe and the whole constitution of the Admiralty must be strengthened in every conceivable way. In the whole fighting policy of the Allies that is the primary concern. We are certain that Sir Edward Carson is the man to look at it from that point of view and to 'neglect no means' whatever."

The London *Nation*, never a very cheerful organ, remarks:

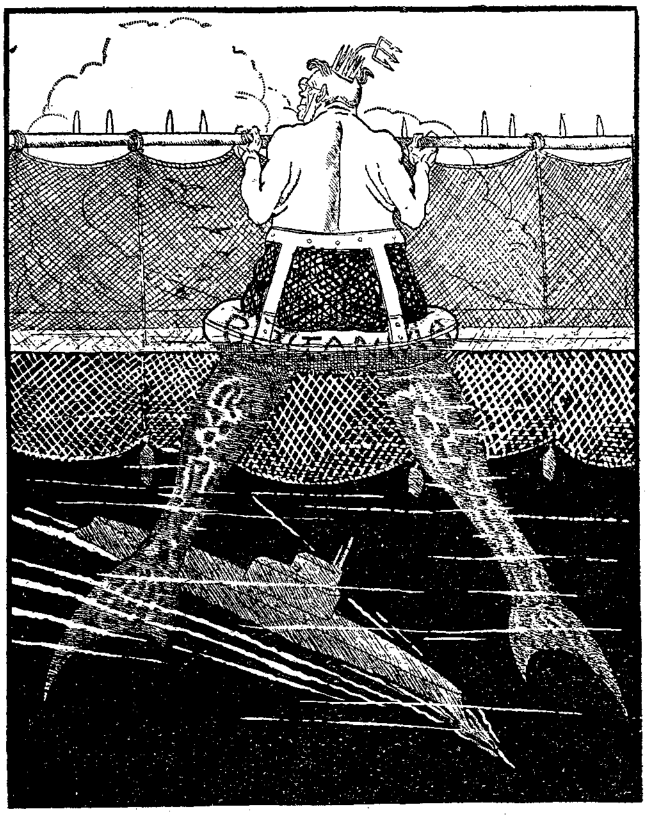
"Unless we can sink German submarines faster than they are being built, and build British merchantmen faster than they are being sunk, we approach the margin of peril. Sir John Jellicoe has warned us in terms which show that he wants the help that public opinion can give him, and the sooner that is applied the better. If the Admiralty which exists does not give him the instrument he needs, a new one must be forged—and at once."

It goes on to argue that the need of labor at home is greater, in the face of the submarine peril, than that of soldiers at the front. It argues:

"The transport question is, indeed, the one question of the hour. The German counter-blockade has succeeded in considerably reducing our resources, and there can be no doubt that the enemy intends to press it until it brings that pressure to bear upon our direct military communications. Under the circumstances, any further release of labor for the front should be regarded as a fresh burden on transport, and an additional check upon our power to repair the ravages of the submarine campaign."

RUSSIANS HUNGRY AMID PLENTY

STARVATION AMID PLENTY is one of the anomalies of life in Russia to-day, for while she is one of the great wheat-producing countries of the world, some of her citizens are actually in want of bread. This is due to the utter disorganization of the general production and distribution in the heart of the country. The lengths to which this has gone can be measured from the fact that it has awakened the temporarily sleeping the ever-present constitutional question, and we are told that serious political trouble will arise unless the people are taken into the confidence of the Government. The situation is set out with great clearness by Mr. Philips Price, a well-known authority on Russia, who, writing from Tiflis to the Manchester *Guardian*, says:



GETTING THROUGH.

—© *Jugend* (Munich).

"Any one who has lived in Russia during the last two years will have observed the steady deterioration in the capacity of the country to distribute its masses of accumulated produce. Last summer, before the harvest, it was estimated that the stocks of cereals in the southern governments amounted to 3.05 poods per person—a pood is 36.11 pounds; while in the northern governments there were only .5 pood per person. Since the harvest it appears that there are something like one million poods of cereals lying in the eastern, southeastern, and Siberian governments untouched, while nearly all the big towns of the north, center, and southwest are experiencing want.

"It is not simply a question of transport. That was made clear by a circular issued by the Minister of Railways lately to the effect that there were enough cars now to deal with the transport problem, only the produce did not offer itself at the distributing centers. It appears that a number of causes convince the peasants that their safest form of wealth at the present time lies in stocks of produce. Chief of these causes is the debased paper currency and a general lack of confidence in the future. These difficulties could be overcome by establishing effective distributing organizations in the different centers. These have, in fact, come into being in the last six months, but the psychology necessary for their effective working is absent. Thus provincial produce commissions have been formed, but Ministers can not agree as to their methods of activity, and the people distrust the influences that control them. The result is that the accumulations of stock in one part of the country and the state bordering on famine in others continue."

The confusion has been augmented, says Mr. Price, by the struggle for political domination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior and the intervention of the Duma and the municipalities, or *zemstvos*, both of which demanded a greater share of responsibility and power. Mr. Price continues:

"In October a large list was prepared giving the prices in the different governments at which cereals were to be sold. The produce commissions were then instructed to requisition at these prices and hand over the purchases for army supply and general consumption. But at this point differences of opinion on the commissions between the Agrarians and the *zemstvo* representatives in regard to purchase prices prevented any progress being made. The *zemstvos*, in the interests of the country, stood out against monopoly prices.

"While this dispute was going on Mr. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Interior, proposed in the Council of Ministers that the whole produce question should be taken out of the hands of the Minister of Agriculture and given to his department. The fundamental idea in Protopopoff's plan was to allow the country to return to the normal system of commercial exchange without any State interference, requisitions, or fixt prices."

Mr. Protopopoff, whose accession to power was hailed by the Progressives as rapturously as they now denounce his continuance in office, failed to remedy the confusion, and the Duma demanded that the responsibility be turned over to it. The Reactionary party, naturally, opposed this, but Mr. Price tells us that the Conservatives are now at odds over their war-policy:

"It seems that, while the Right in the Duma and the country are united in opposing the Progressive block in its demand for an increase of the power of the Duma, it is nevertheless divided on questions of war-policy. One part is not unfavorable to peace with Germany, because it fears that the further continuation of the war will give the people an irresistible claim for closer participation in the government of the country. The other part is more strongly nationalist and Slavophil, and is prepared to run the risks mentioned in order to realize Russia's desires in Constantinople and Poland. It would be a mistake, therefore, to assume that the strong resistance in Government quarters to any idea of concession to the wishes of the Russian people is the result entirely of German reactionary influences from without. No doubt this has some effect, but the class from which the reactionary type of mind is drawn is found in both countries. It would be much more correct to regard the situation created now in Russia by her internal economic crisis as a purely domestic one between the Government and the people."

The Russian papers contain bitter protests over the condition of affairs, and in the Petrograd *Vedomosti*, Prince D. D. Abalenski tells us:

"The confusion in the provisioning of the provinces continues, and particularly in those where the Governors have assumed the burden of the food question things are thoroughly bad.

"There are endless conferences everywhere and the whole thing does not progress. Supplies are slow in coming and the cities are starving."

INDIA'S ANARCHISTS

AGITATION AND TERRORISM alternately, in small doses, have marked the policy of the Bengali Radicals for some years past, and the world at large has been unable to determine whether Bengal was seething with rebellion or merely disturbed by a handful of extreme but determined men. Now we get a vivid picture of anarchy in Bengal drawn by Lord Carmichael, who rules that explosive province for the British Raj. Among his fifty million subjects, says Lord Carmichael, the anarchists form an insignificant minority, yet he considers that anarchism has taken a much more insidious hold on Bengal than the general public realizes. He also is certain that men who, more than likely, resorted to terrorism in the first instance "through honest, tho misguided, convictions, are fast degenerating into common criminals, highway robbers, murderers, and general enemies of human society." Lord Carmichael divided the Bengali terrorists into a number of groups, and his clever analysis, as reported by the Calcutta *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, runs:

" . . . We believe that there is one group—not perhaps a very large group—which forms, so to speak, the brains of the conspiracy. Its members instigate the crimes. They are men probably of keen intellect, with much self-control and much force of character, and they may be idealists, their criminality may be in thought rather than in action, they may never have fired a pistol or used a weapon of any kind, they may never themselves have stolen anything, they may never themselves have profited by the result of crime, but they are the most dangerous criminals, for they inspire others. If only those who constitute the brains of the conspiracy are once under Government control and rendered powerless to influence others, or if they once cease to exist, the conspiracy will die.

"Then there is a group of men who are, so to speak, the hands of the conspiracy, men who actually commit the crime; some of them have been accessory to murder, some of them have themselves committed murder—in some cases more than once—and almost all of them have been dacoits (highway robbers). It is not always easy to say what their motives were originally, perhaps we may give them that credit—they were actuated by what seemed to themselves and to their associates high ideals, but most of them have long since become common criminals. Whatever may be the ideals which actuate those who suggest the crimes, those who commit them follow for the most part the same impulses which lead common criminals to commit brutal murders and robberies. . . . This group, too, is of vital importance to the conspiracy, for if all those who form it were caught or should cease to exist the conspiracy would, at least for a time, be powerless. . . . But the two groups are formed from different types of men, and recruits may perhaps be more easily got for the group who form the hands than for the group who form the brains.

" . . . Besides those whom I have described as the brains and those whom I have spoken of as the hands of the conspiracy, there is a large number of persons, many of them quite young men and boys, connected, tho some in a much less degree than others, with the conspiracy. Many of these may almost be said to be innocent, others are nearly as guilty, from the point of view of the State, as those who form the brains or the hands, but they all help the brains or the hands. Some help in organizing the movement; they have no intention of ever committing a dacoity or a murder themselves, they have not the courage needed for that, but they make it easier for bolder men than themselves to do these things. They give or let their houses as resorts to those who are engaged in crime; they help to arrange for the defense of any members of the organization who are prosecuted in a law-court."

The Governor of Bengal says that he considers that those who act as "recruiters for the movement" are the worst among the conspirators. Who are they, and how do they act? Lord Carmichael tells us that some are brilliant journalists, like Ram Chandra, the proscribed editor of the *Hindustan Gadar*, or professors and schoolmasters, like Professor Parmânand, once of the Punjab University and now serving a life sentence for his participation in the attempt to gain political freedom by force. He continues:

"Only too often these recruiters are schoolmasters and are thus in a good position to influence young men. They act in the most insidious way: they use the noblest part of a boy's nature as a means to their end, for they work on his feelings of patriotism, on his unselfishness, on his willingness to help suffering. These recruiters are enemies to their own country, and it is about them that there is the greatest ignorance. . . . What we know of them we have learned almost wholly from those whom they have led astray, but who have often too keen a sense of honor and are sometimes too frightened to tell all they know. In attaining their end they use terrorism as well as persuasion, and I feel certain, I am sorry to say, that they often seize the opportunity which membership in a charitable society . . . or participation in the relief of distress gives them to meet and to influence boys who have noble ideas, but who do not have enough experience to judge where a particular course must lead. . . . . . .

RAM CHANDRA.

A Hindu Home Ruler, who, tho exiled from India, in great measure directs the movement from California through his paper, the *Hindustan Gadar*.

PROFESSOR PARMÂNAND.

This reformer, a professor at the Punjab University, is now serving a life sentence for his participation in the Hindu national movement.

TWO INDIAN RADICAL LEADERS.

"Such societies naturally attract public sympathy. People think that all who take part in their work must be good men. Parents are glad to see their sons joining them, little thinking that in doing so they run the risk of becoming enemies to their country."

What the Governor describes as the gradual perversion of a lad of generous patriotic impulses by anarchists is thus sketched:

" . . . One step leads to another, an innocent boy, full of the spirit of self-sacrifice and of devotion to his motherland, anxious to do something to make his fellow countrymen happier and better, is employed perhaps as a messenger; he may have no idea of the character of the messages he is taking, but in taking them he gets to know persons who are themselves steeped in crime, who want to implicate him in crime, and who do their best to implicate him in crime. When he finds out the truth he may wish—such boys have, I know, often wished—to escape, to give up evil practises, but then comes in the terrorism: he is threatened; it is pointed out to him that he has taken an oath—that is their custom—to serve the conspiracy; he is told, he is shown evidence to convince him, that the conspiracy is more powerful to hurt than the Government is, for it can give information about him, if it likes, to the police, and it can bring about his death if he offends it."

Lord Carmichael considers that anarchy and political unrest in India can only be obliterated by the force of an enlightened public opinion. He says:

"I believe that we can not stamp out the evil by executive methods alone; we must have popular opinion with us; we can not have popular opinion with us unless we induce the people to think somewhat at least as we think."

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ITALY'S FAMOUS ALPINE TROOPS ON THE MARCH IN THE SNOW.

CHINA'S FINAL BLOW TO OPIUM

"THE CURSE OF CENTURIES will soon vanish from China," says the Peking *Gazette*, which tells us that after March 31 the opium traffic must cease absolutely. Up to the present time opium could be imported into China from India under a treaty with Great Britain signed in 1911, and this traffic was the monopoly of the Shanghai Opium Combine. The Clark University *Journal of Race Development* discusses the question at some length, and says:

"Anticipating the end of the opium connection with Great Britain, the Chinese Government recently communicated with the British Minister in Peking, requesting that a British envoy be deputed to China to head an investigation into the opium-suppression campaign in China. At the same time circulars were sent to all the provinces preparing them for the impending complete extirpation of the traffic as follows: (1) All the opium plantations in the land were ordered to be swept away during a period of three months from September to November, 1916; (2) the trading in opium had to be entirely stopt between December, 1916, and March, 1917; (3) smoking of opium is to cease in a period of three months from March to June, 1917."

It would seem that these provisions are received with popular favor, for *The Journal* proceeds:

"Bonfires have been frequent since these orders went into effect, the Chihli Opium Prohibition Bureau, at Kalgan, making perhaps one of the most spectacular affairs. A large quantity of opium was gathered together with all the opium-smoking instruments the officials could lay their hands on, invitations were issued, and a delegate from the National Opium Prohibition Union was requested to come as a witness. The acting president, Mr. An Ming, responded, and the ceremony proceeded in due and thorough order, lasting from eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, with the civil governor of Chihli, the military governor of Kalgan, the police authorities, and citizens from all neighboring sections an enthusiastic audience. This is typical of scenes being enacted in many parts of China."

Big Business, however, did not surrender without a final struggle, and we read:

"The Shanghai Opium Combine is the only legal surviving distributor of opium, having secured a license to carry on its traffic until March 31, 1917, in the provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsu, and Kiangsi. To their bribe of $16,000,000 for the privilege of an extension, to their threat of withholding their extra duty of $1,750 per case, the Chinese Government has lent a deaf ear. The opium traffic must go, and as quickly as possible. The threat of the Combine to stop the payment of the additional duty, even if it is carried out—which is unlikely—would only mean a loss to the Government of something like $5,000,000. According to trustworthy information, the Combine can sell between October, 1916, and the 31st of March, 1917, three thousand cases at a valuation of $5,000 per case, which would give the Government a revenue of $5,000,000, a small sacrifice where the physical and moral welfare of the country are at stake. And President Li and his Cabinet have lost no time in declaring that there shall be no compromise."

CHINA WAKING UP—The upheaval of the Monarchy has meant more than a political change in China, says the Peking correspondent of the Shanghai *North China Daily News;* he describes it, indeed, as being also an entire revolution of the mental attitude of the Celestial, and he writes:

"The President's visit to Paotingfu yesterday is suggestive of the process of development slowly but surely taking place in China. A thousand students graduated at the Military Academy in the old capital of Chihli, and the President went one hundred miles by train to attend the graduating exercises, leaving at 9 A.M. and returning at 4 P.M. Therein are contained three facts, remarkable because they are indicative of a state of things inconceivable in China a generation ago.

"The least significant fact is that it is possible to journey a hundred miles from Peking into the interior, to do solid business at one's destination, and to return to the capital, all within a few hours.

"Next comes the fact that one thousand young Chinese of the better classes have just completed a military education of a modern character, fitting them for commissioned rank.

"Thirdly, the Ruler of the State calmly walks in and out of his palace, drives along streets in his motor, brushes through crowds at railway stations, makes a popular address to a crowd of lads, and all the time is doing what everybody thinks natural and proper.

"Truly, the times are changing. This trip of the President is indicative of nothing less than a revolution of thought in the mind of China, a revolution of which the possibilities are equally endless and encouraging."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

MOVIES FOR EVERYBODY

IT MUST BE ONLY a question of time when the amateur photographer will be able to use a moving-picture camera as easily, and almost as cheaply, as he now uses his kodak. The time, in fact, has already arrived, if we are to believe Mr. Ernest A. Dench, who writes on "Movies as a Hobby," in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February). Those who have hesitated to take up motion-pictures on the ground of expense are assured by Mr. Dench that the private field is no longer monopolized by the wealthy. Those who fear that the motion-picture camera is too complicated are informed that it is not. It differs from the still camera only in its machinery for controlling the shutter. When a crank is turned the lens opens and closes. At each turn of the crank eight frames, each of which is one inch wide and three-fourths of an inch in height, are exposed. He goes on:

"As the standard speed is sixteen frames a second, you must not turn the crank more than twice each second. With watch in hand you should be able to adjust this speed. This, at the same time, enables you to gage how much film you have consumed. Twenty feet is regarded as sufficient for the average scene.

"It is more than mere handle-turning, believe me! Unless you attend to this detail steadily from start to finish, there will be a decided jerkiness about the results. The knack of obtaining an evenly balanced scene is to watch the view-finder while turning the crank.

"Do not let people move about too quickly unless you have a reason for permitting them to do so, as a quick walk becomes a run on the film. Their movements will, in all probability, be blurred. The professional cinematographer never allows people to travel more than sixteen inches to the second.

"You will, if you are wise, confine yourself to outdoor work, for interiors are only for the advanced worker. It is only when the daylight is exceptionally good that the special lighting equipment can be avoided.

"Now we come to the question of developing. Do I advise sending the negative out or doing the necessary work yourself? All that I can say is that it is up to you. A complete film-developing outfit would lessen your pocketbook by about fifteen dollars. . . . . . .

"If you have not the time or feel you would rather gain experience before attempting this delicate work, then you can send the negative out to be developed. The charge will probably be one cent a foot. You will, of course, need at least one positive printed from the same. The charge for this service usually is five cents a foot, which includes the raw film. Any explanatory matter you want inserted costs eight cents a foot. A conservative estimate for a twenty-foot scene with explanatory subtitles is about $1.30.

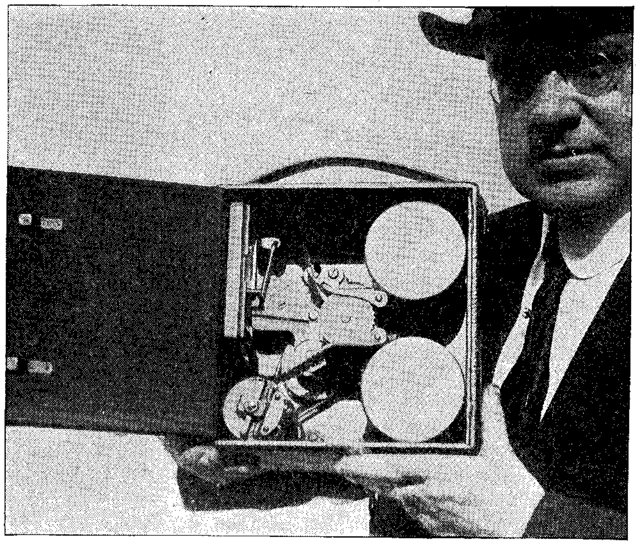
"After you are completely through with the negative, you can reproduce some still prints from the same. One of the animated newspapers has occasion to run stills of the principal incidents depicted for publication in their house organ. Extracts from positive copies come out very indistinctly, so still prints are run off from the particular scenes in the negative.

"The next step lies in viewing your completed efforts. Naturally, it is not enough to cast your eyes over the strip of celluloid. You want to see it in motion and magnified to a life-like size. You will need, of course, a projecting machine. There are several miniature machines, at prices ranging from $50 to $150, adaptable for the purpose.

"The pictures are projected at the rate of sixteen to the second. Handle the film carefully when putting it on the projector and do not relax the pains taken until you unspool the reels. 'Always' is the best motto. This precaution will insure the film being kept in perfect condition. Mend all breaks as they occur, and this applies also when the film leaves the sprockets."

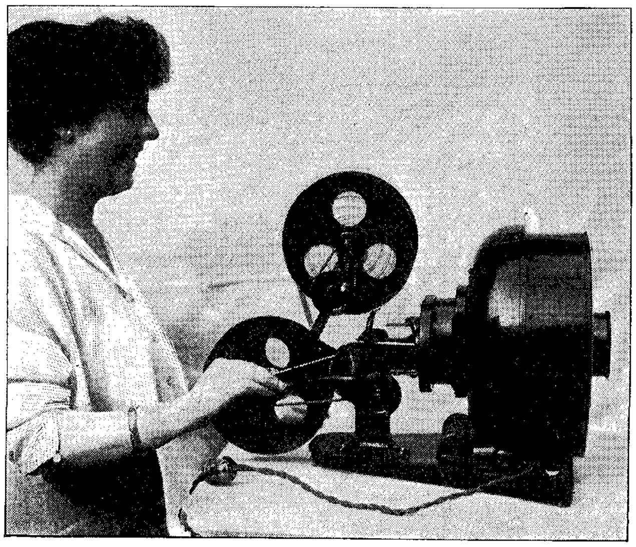
It is possible, of course, that when the movie becomes a household toy its apparatus may be modified in some way. Here, for instance, is a projecting machine that differs from the common kind as a reflectoscope does from an ordinary lantern. The light is reflected from its film instead of passing through it, says Mr. E. A. Dime, who describes it in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 27):

"In place of a transparent film through which the powerful beams of a sputtering arc lamp pass, there is a paper ribbon upon which the light rays from thirteen 21 candle-power, circularly arranged incandescent lamps impinge, and from which they are reflected. So intense is the illumination upon each single picture of the paper strip, when it is in position, that it



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A motor-driven motion-picture camera, which needs no tripod, can be operated by pushing a button, and can use paper films.



A projector which uses the paper films. Prints are taken from a regulation film, and the pictures are reflected upon the screen.

MOTION-PICTURE APPARATUS FOR HOME USE.

appears, as viewed from the front, to be a white-hot rectangle. As a matter of fact, however, a very large proportion of the red and infra-red rays of the spectrum—the heat rays—are absorbed by the ring of aluminum reflectors placed outside of the lamps for the double purpose of directing the light rays to the picture on the paper strip while at the same time absorbing the heat from the light and rendering the latter harmless to the paper when concentrated upon it. As over 95 per cent. of the electrical energy of an incandescent lamp is dissipated in the form of radiant heat, one can readily see how important it is to absorb this heat, preventing it from reaching the paper. . . . The loss in illumination from the use of aluminum in place of silver is estimated to be about 20 per cent. . . . . . .

"It is claimed that the new projector gives a hundred times the illumination per square inch of surface of any of the commercial reflecting apparatus at present on the market for projecting colored postal-cards and the like. This, of course, is necessary because of the small size of the picture on a standard film, which is reproduced the same size on the paper ribbon used in the reflecting motion-picture machine. As the ribbon can be stopt at any point when being run through the projector, any picture which it is desired to examine can be studied, so that all the advantages of the usual reflectoscope are retained, coupled with the delight of motion-pictures of children, animals, or anything one wishes to photograph.

"Prints on paper can be made from any standard motion-picture negative film, but for home use a very neat camera has been devised in which the 100 feet of film and the shutter are actuated by a small 8-volt electric motor. . . . To operate it, all that is necessary is to press the button. . . . A compact developing outfit is supplied with the camera, so that the amateur can develop and print his own pictures at home in any dark room of ordinary dimensions. . . . . . .

"As the illustration shows, the projector is very simple and is operated by a crank. The lamps and reflectors are so arranged within a drum that they illuminate the one picture in place in the 'gate,' and this is thrown on the screen through a central lens. The film is carried on two reels in the usual way. A picture 3 x 4 feet in size and larger is practical; in fact, standard-sized screen pictures for halls and theaters will soon be attained."

COMPETING WITH NIAGARA

THE NEIGHBORHOOD of the vast water-power of Niagara Falls would seem to make Buffalo a peculiarly unfavorable place for the site of a huge electric plant, run by steam-power. And yet the very necessity of overcoming this formidable competition seems to have so stimulated the ingenuity of the engineers who planned the huge new station of the Buffalo General Electric Company that it appears to be noteworthy for high efficiency. In automatic boiler-operation, in the economical consumption of fuel, in the use of distilled water for feeding the boilers, and in the means taken to guard against loss of heat, this plant would seem to be far ahead of any of its predecessors and calculated to hold its own almost within hearing of the roar of the falls. To quote and condense an editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, February 3):

"At first thought it seems a shade worse than carrying coals to Newcastle to build a steam generating station within short range of the great hydroelectric plants at Niagara. It must be remembered, however, that these plants are seriously handicapped in ultimate output by the small-minded policy of the Government in checking the use of water, and that the great industries which have grown up about Niagara demand even more power than can conveniently be furnished. Consequently the present plant has been undertaken with extremely high efficiency as its chief motive. Further, the art of automatic boiler-room operation has been carried very far so that not only is the plant of high thermodynamic efficiency, but it is unusually economical from the standpoint of labor.

"Fundamentally, it is a typical turbo-generator plant specialized for the extremely economical use of fuel. The boiler system is notable for the large size and high thermal capacity of the units. The fuel is dumped from cars into a crusher which reduces the run-of-mine coal to uniform size, and this is lifted by a conveyor to a 7,500-ton bunker at the top of the boiler-house. Thence it is distributed to the stokers by gravity and from this point the operation of the system is as nearly automatic as it can be made. The forced-draft fans are automatically controlled in response to the steam-pressure. All the boilers have a complete system of automatic-draft regulation, and the entire fuel feed system is designed to operate with as little human attention as is possible. The firing system is guaranteed to give an over-all boiler efficiency ranging from 70 to 77 per cent., according to load. This very high figure combines with the high turbo-generator efficiency to give the station about the highest overall efficiency from coal pile to busbars as yet recorded.

"One quite unusual feature of the plant, aside from the provisions for firing, lies in the use of distilled water for the boiler feed. The engineers foresaw that the raw water from the Niagara River would cause scale, which would materially reduce the efficiency of the plant and necessitate shut-downs for cleaning, consequently an evaporating plant of the capacity of fifteen tons of water per hour was provided. The distillate not needed at once for the boilers is being stored in a tank system intended at all times to contain enough distilled water to fill a boiler immediately. A complete system of metering the feed water is in use, and the provisions for the saving of heat at every stage of the system are remarkably complete. Both feed-water system and the main steam-piping are in duplicate, the latter being of valves, and the whole piping system is elaborately heat steel with extra heavy flange bolting, and special steel insulated, the main steam-pipes having four inches of magnesia coating. With respect to the elimination of thermal losses all along the line from the stokers to the turbo-generators this station appears to be equaled by few and excelled by none. It impresses one as a singularly well-planned generating station which ought in economy of operation to repay many times over the care that has been spent upon it."

LUCK AND PRIMITIVE RELIGION

AN EXPLANATION of primitive or savage religious beliefs, which links them very closely with the existence of what we call "chance" or "luck," is made by A. G. Keller in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York, February). The basic idea of this explanation he credits to the late Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale; the elaboration of it is his own. The average man ascribes to "luck" those happenings whose causes are obscure to him. The educated man knows that the causes are there, but he is apt to use the term just the same. The savage recognizes the existence of these causes, but is not content with lumping them together under a general name. He must personify them, and the result is that he peoples nature with all sorts of hidden beings. Says the writer, in substance:

"Luck is a name for that which is inexplicable on our stage of knowledge, or in view of our unwillingness to take the trouble to get or apply that knowledge. It is what we are too ignorant or too unenterprising to figure out. Omitting the latter consideration as representing the entrance of the personal equation, the importance assigned to luck varies inversely with the amount of knowledge. This means, however, since the knowable is immeasurably vast, that the luck element will always be an immense factor in human destiny.

"Perhaps it is superfluous to point out that we currently recognize this relation of chance and knowledge. If a man 'takes no chance,' it means that he is informing himself to the utmost—indeed, he may even be fully informed and 'betting on a sure thing.' And after listening awhile to a person whining over his bad luck, are we not often exasperated into a partial personal investigation of his case, with the result that we find 'not so much bad luck as bad management'? Again, when the small boy lays his finger upon the hot stove, we comfort him and say: 'Hard luck, old chap!' It was that, to him—he 'didn't know any better.' And, in our condolence, we put ourselves in his place. If a grown man should do the same thing and howl over his experience, the answer might be: 'Serves you right! You knew better than to do that—or, anyhow, you ought to have known better.'

"Now the savage is like the child. His knowledge, beyond the restricted sphere of immediate experience, is small. The explicable, to him, is an exceedingly limited range; and the range of the inexplicable, the unreckonable, is correspondingly wide. Add to this the fact that ill luck, even a little of it, is a vastly more serious matter to him than to civilized man, and the significance to his destiny of the luck element is indefinitely enhanced. It forms for him, as the facts show, one of the major conditions of life on earth; and his adaptation to it, as he sees it, works out into an important set of social structures.

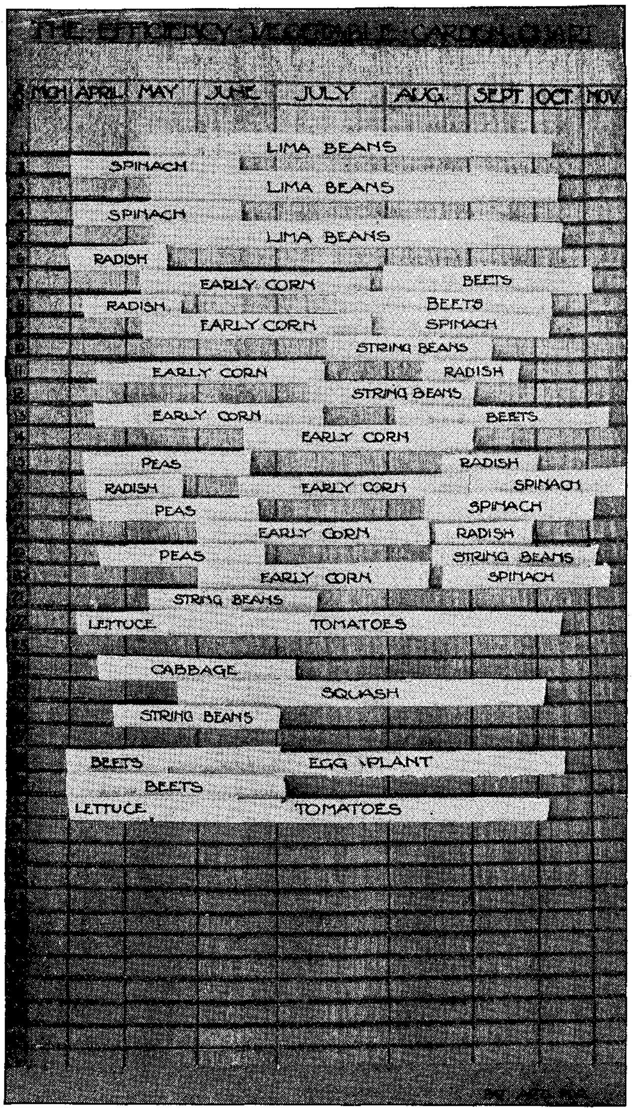
"And if we recall the manifold dangers surrounding human life, before the barrier of civilization was built up to afford it some protection, we shall not be surprized at the prevalence of interest in avoiding ill as over against interest in attaining good. Our far-away ancestors, and their present-day representatives, the nature-peoples, lived and live in a direct relation to physical environment, one full of perils of a vital order. They were and are victims of a vivid fear of calamity; the 'free and noble savage' was a philosopher's fantasm.

"With the aleatory [or luck] element, especially in its negative phase of ill fortune, filling the perspective as an enduring and real menace—forming one of the major conditions of life—the primitive man at once sensed the discomfort that enforces adaptation. His attitude could not be one of indifference, nor could his mind develop or harbor the more evolved conceptions that characterize a higher civilization. Yet he must do something to avoid ill; and for that he must have some explanation of the inexplicable.

"This was the issue that lay before the primitive folk in the face of this peculiar and inevitable life-condition. If anybody imagines that they attacked the issue and solved it by a conscious rational procedure, he has yet a great deal to learn about the early stages of society's evolution. Primitive people could not even have formulated the issue, let alone applying ratiocination to it. They felt it in a dull sort of way, and squirmed and fumbled about to dodge the pain or secure some alleviation. How, automatically and unrationally, to get hold of some explanation of the inexplicable—that seems to be a problem indeed for childlike minds with but slight and unreliable equipment of matter and method."

The explanation universally adopted by primitive peoples was that of spirits, and the origins of savage religion are thus linked very closely with the existence of what we call "chance" or "luck." To quote again:

"It is not asserted that the recognition, conscious or unconscious, of the element of chance summoned into being the idea of the spirit environment. That conception arose from other sources altogether. But it was there, and it explained the otherwise inexplicable. The two conceptions dovetailed together, and out of this situation arose that important complex of social institutions of primitive times which we know as primitive religion.



Courtesy of "The Cloche Company," New York.

HOW THE GARDEN-CHART SYSTEM IS USED.

"The two conceptions still cling together. Inexplicable or unforeseeable calamities are still designated, generalizing, as 'acts of God' or 'acts of Providence.' What men can understand and provide against they do not so designate. The range of the aleatory element has been much restricted by the growth of knowledge—we do not need the supernatural explanation of fossils, or thunder, or the plague any more, but explain by 'lower' causes where they can be enlisted.

"However the range of the aleatory element, as the inexplicable, is and always has been, infinite; and so the inroads of knowledge and science amount in the end to subtracting something from infinity. The remainder is still infinity. But it satisfies the mind and clarifies the course of social evolution to note this one among the several cases of adaptation to life-conditions exhibited by the race. If there had been no luck element, there might have been a very different sort of animism, daimonism, and religion. As it actually has been, the former was a condition of life on earth to which men automatically adjusted themselves by recourse to the development of the religious institutions."

A VEGETABLE EFFICIENCY-CHART

A SCHEME to put modern efficiency methods into the backyard vegetable-garden is described in *The Garden Magazine* (New York). It consists of a piece of board with horizontal grooves cut at equal distances and numbered to represent rows in a garden. The perpendicular columns are ruled for the months of the growing season and are of width proportionate to the activities of these months. Card strips cut into lengths to correspond with the period of time that the crop will occupy the ground have the crops' names written upon them and are inserted along the row grooves. Says the writer:

> "By this means the gardener can see at a glance just what space will be available in the garden at any given date according to the plantings then in the rows. Taken in connection with one hundred and ten various planting tables, . . . the beginner would be better able to visualize the development of his garden plot and plow ahead for successions."

The inventor, Mr. Charles Garwood Hodges, writes that on a 35 x 35-foot plot in his own garden, using this chart, he raised $50 worth of green vegetables last year. He says:

> "The object of this chart is to teach the novice, as well as the experienced man, intensive gardening as practised by experts—to make two vegetables grow where one grew before. It enables one to visualize and plan in advance for the whole season his entire garden. It is astonishing what your small back-yard plot can be made to yield by heavy fertilizing and this scientific method of arrangement. This tested and proved practical system teaches at a glance what usually requires several years to learn from experience. To the progressive gardener this chart is a boon financially (doubling his income) and a source of never-ending interest."

The chart is useful also as a constant reminder of the time for planting successive crops of vegetables such as peas, green corn, beans, and the like. By following the planting schedule indicated by the card strips, the gardener's table should be supplied continually with these vegetables from the maturing time of the first planting throughout the remainder of the bearing season. The chart serves, therefore, as a practical and constant planting-guide for the entire garden season.

TO OPEN UP RUSSIAN ASIA

ALMOST NO INTEREST has been taken by Americans in a movement in Russian Asia approximately duplicating our westward migration of several decades ago. The Russian colonization of Siberia, Trans-Caspia, and Turkestan has not attracted in this country the attention that would have been expected among a people who have themselves colonized and developed a wilderness in much the same manner. The march of the Russian pioneers to the East is startlingly similar to our own great pioneer overflow to the West, and the conquering of a continent wrongly reputed to be a desert, and overrun with hostile tribes, goes on steadily with them, altho with more system and more governmental direction than accompanied our great pioneer movement. The railway phase, corresponding to the projection and construction of our own transcontinental railways, is now in progress. In our issue for November 25 last we excerpted an article by Edouard Blanc, the French explorer, on the Russian colonization of Siberia and the Asiatic steppes. In a subsequent issue of the same magazine, the *Annales de Géographie* (Paris), Mr. Blanc treats of the transportation phase. He writes:

> "The Trans-Siberian alone could not suffice for the purpose. It had to be supplemented sooner or later by a complete net of local, agricultural, and mining railroads. At the start, for political and economic reasons, the State had to take the initiative. After two years of preliminary labor, the plan was finished in July, 1911, and the work itself began at the end of that year with an initial credit of $106,000,000. The total mileage of 12,000 was to be financed with $800,000,000.
>
> "The general plan was analogous to that of the transcontinental lines of the United States and Canada, parallel roads with transversal or diagonal lines as feeders; but while the North-American distance between the parallel systems is about ninety miles, the distance in Asiatic Russia, in view of the sparsity of the population, is 180 miles."

Our author treats separately of the Trans-Siberian, the Trans-Caspian, and the Orenburg-Tashkend line. The first section of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Tcheliabinsk, the entrance-gate to Siberia, to Irkutsk, is 1,962 miles long; the length of the Trans-Baikal line, comprising the detour around Lake Baikal, built during the Japanese war to avoid transfer across the lake, is 911 miles, ending on the Chinese frontier. Thence to Vladivostok, *via* Harbin, the distance in 1,029 miles. Finally, the Ussuri branch, from Habarovsk to Vladivostok, which, after the completion of the Amur system, will form part of the main line, is 461 miles long. The total distance from Moscow to Vladivostok, as our author puts it for his French readers, is ten times the distance from Paris to Marseilles. For Americans it may be put as 1,500 miles farther than from New York to San Francisco. Passing next to the Trans-Caspian Railway, our author says:

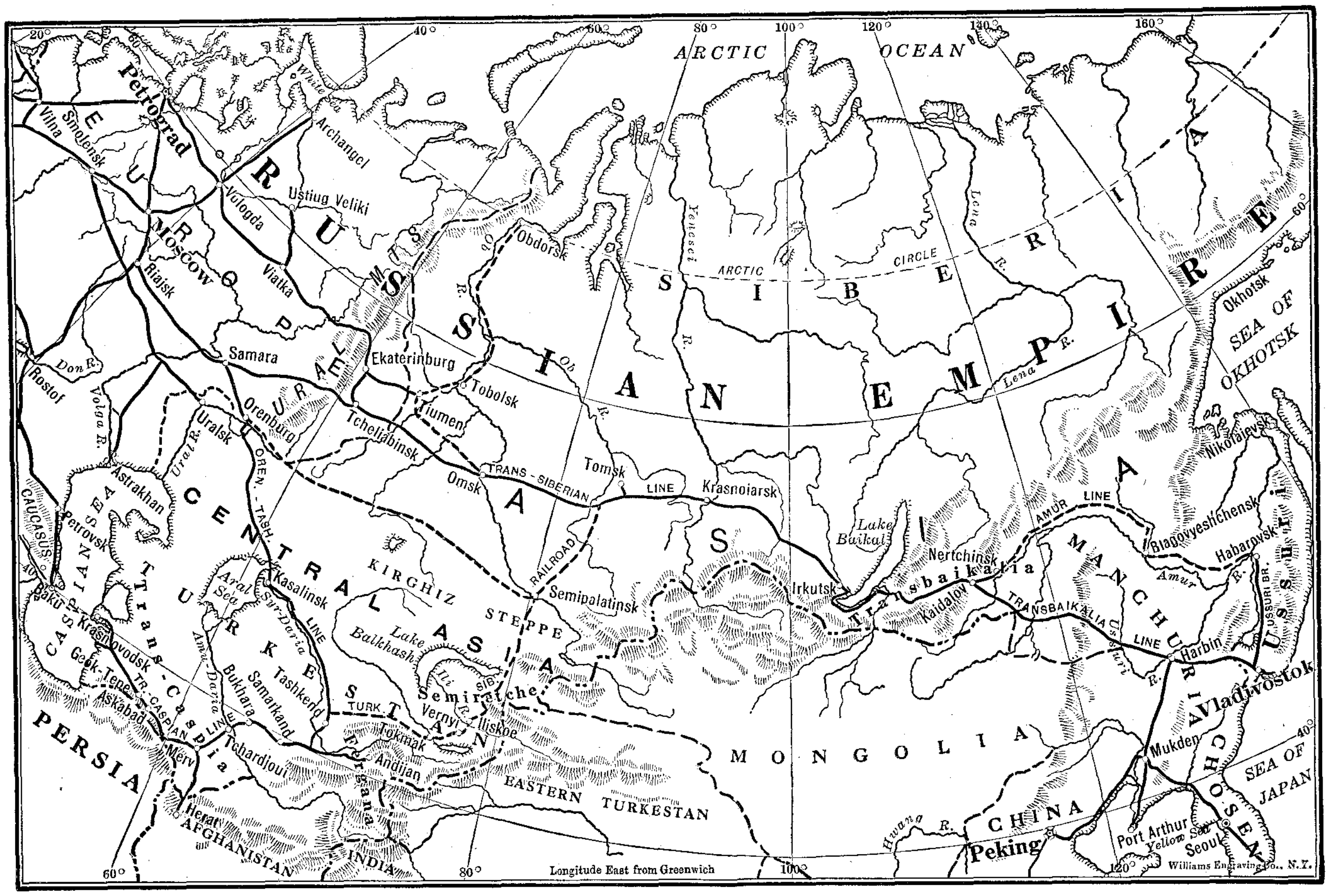
> "Its construction goes back to the heroic epoch of the conquest of Turkestan. Without connection with the European network, with a precarious base on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea, without port and drinkable water, General Annenkoff built this railroad across the land of the hostile Turkomans, who opposed the Russian invasion with desperate courage. The principal halting-places were Geok-Tepe, made famous through General Skobeleff's siege and victorious assault; Askabad, the later capital of the Trans-Caspian Province; Merv; Tchardjoui, where the Amu-Daria (the ancient Oxus), the greatest stream of Central Asia, was crossed, and, finally, Samarkand, the historic capital, already in the hands of the Russians. The total length of the line, from Krasnovodsk, on the Caspian Sea, to Samarkand is 906 miles.
>
> "After fifteen years the line was, under enormous difficulties, extended, first, to Tashkend, the political capital of Turkestan, and, finally, to Fergana, in the upper valley of the Syr-Daria (the ancient Jaxartes). This valley is the orchard of Asia, feeding 3,000,000 inhabitants and providing the neighboring countries with dried fruits and cotton, which latter, for the last twenty-five years and owing to the Russians, has become the principal source of the country's wealth. The district capital, Andijan, which in 1889 had a population of 40,000, now has 78,000. The total length of the Trans-Caspian from Krasnovodsk to Andijan is 1,223 miles."

Recently four new branches have been built, the whole being now known as the Railroad of Central Asia, and bearing the general character of a strategical line. The construction, in 1895, of the railroad from Rostof on the Don to Petrovsk on the Caspian Sea, changed the situation somewhat. A few years later the European line reached Astrakhan. But the transportation of freight was still fraught with many difficulties. Central Asia got her regular service only after the completion of the Orenburg-Tashkend line. Europe now regularly gets her furs and wool from Turkestan, which, in turn, ships her much-needed petroleum directly from Baku. Of the Orenburg-Tashkend line Mr. Blanc writes:

> "This line, which has replaced a caravan-track of 1,320 miles, passes through a desert where the commercial possibilities at the beginning were nil. Nevertheless, in the course of years, the enormous export of Central Asiatic cotton has paid all the expenses of construction and administration. This has earned for the line its nickname of 'The Cotton Line.' It has become the commercial railroad of Turkestan, while the Trans-Caspian has remained the administrative, political, and strategic line.
>
> "The Orenburg-Tashkend system was built with great rapidity. Begun in 1900, it was in working shape in 1904 for more than 600 miles; from Tashkend on it follows the course of the Syr-Daria River. On reaching the northern edge of the Aral Sea, it turns aside to Orenburg, passing through the steppes. The stations are few and of little importance; its total length is 1,338 miles. The traffic is very considerable: in 1909 it amounted to 1,083,389,000 tons, of which 435,060,000 went from Europe to Asia and 648,329,000 in the opposite direction."

To this vast net of Russo-Asiatic railroads the new system, now building, and officially known as the Turkestan-Siberian Railroad, must be added. One of its many purposes is to form a link with the Trans-Siberian and Trans-Caspian, thereby connecting the latter still closer with the European system. Its main importance, however, lies in furthering the Asiatic colonization scheme of the Russian Government. The principal district to be reopened to European settlers is the so-called "Land of the Seven Rivers" (*Semiretche*), about 600 miles from the northeastern border of Turkestan. One of its largest cities is Tokmak, the ancient capital of Djaggatai, one of the sons of Ghengis Khan. The present chief town is Vernyi, founded by the Russians and having a population of over 40,000. The cemeteries of the old Nestorian colonists are very numerous, and the Syrian inscriptions on the tombstones, engraved vertically in Chinese fashion, are a great archeological curiosity. Another and a still more isolated district to be covered by the new railroad, lies southeast of the Land of the Seven Rivers, and is surrounded by lofty mountains. Its principal city is Prjevalsk, called so after the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, who died there in November, 1888. To quote further:

> "The European colonies founded in these regions, altho prosperous, have suffered from their enormous distance from Europe, 1,800 miles to the Ural Mountains. It took a month with a combination of railroad and relays, or three months with one's own horses, to reach that Asiatic Switzerland. The Government intends gradually to instal there the European Don Cossacks as a kind of military outpost against the yellow races and, at the same time, as carriers of Russian colonization to the semisavage mountaineers.
>
> "The Cossacks, who are an anomalous element in their present European surroundings, will be absolutely at home in the land of Kuldja and in the fertile valley of the river Ili, both reconquered by their brethren quite recently for the Little Father in Petrograd.
>
> "Here, in a climate to which they are adapted, with rich pasture lands and great fishing possibilities, with enormous hunting-grounds lying before them, the Cossacks will easily amalgamate with the natives, and, in time of war, be able to furnish 200,000 riders and 400,000 horses, every Cossack having a reserve horse.
>
> "If there could have been transported in time a sufficient


ARCTIC OCEAN
ARCTIC CIRCLE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
EUROPEAN RUSSIA
SIBERIA
CENTRAL ASIA
KIRGHIZ STEPPE
MONGOLIA
CHINA
MANCHURIA
CHOSEN
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
INDIA
EASTERN TURKESTAN
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
CASPIAN SEA
Aral Sea
Lake Balkhash
Lake Baikal
Petrograd
Archangel
Vologda
Ustiug Veliki
Moscow
Smolensk
Vilna
Riajsk
Viatka
Samara
Ekaterinburg
Tiumen
Tobolsk
Obdorsk
Tcheliabinsk
Orenburg
Uralsk
Astrakhan
Petrovsk
Baku
Krasnovodsk
Askabad
Merv
Tchardjou
Bukhara
Samarkand
Tashkend
Kasalinsk
Andijan
Tokmak
Vernyi
Semipalatinsk
Omsk
Tomsk
Krasnoiarsk
Irkutsk
Nertchinsk
Kaidalovo
Blagovyeshchensk
Nikolaievsk
Habarovsk
Harbin
Vladivostok
Mukden
Port Arthur
Seoul
Peking
Okhotsk
Rostof
TRANS-SIBERIAN LINE
AMUR LINE
TRANSBAIKALIA LINE
TRANS-CASPIAN LINE
OREN.-TASH. LINE
TURK.
RAILROAD
Ob R.
Yenesei R.
Lena R.
Amur R.
Volga R.
Don R.
Ural R.
Longitude East from Greenwich
Williams Engraving Co., N.Y.

WHERE RUSSIA IS BUILDING A GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM TO DEVELOP ITS "FAR EAST."

number of Don Cossacks from Orenburg to Manchuria, the Battle of Mukden would have probably taken another turn. As things stood, the Russian commander-in-chief had only 15,000 horses—his infantry was 685,000 strong—to oppose to the flanking movement of the Japanese general.

"Fortunately for Russia and the Allies, the new railroad, whose plan was approved by the Czar as far back as 1903, was not ready yet at the outbreak of the present war, for how would it have been possible to carry the Cossacks back to the Western battle-fields over the munition-cumbered Trans-Siberian Railroad?"

The author gives a detailed description of the construction of the new line, whose length, including branches, almost equals that of the Trans-Siberian. Lack of wood for sleepers and of coal adds to the difficulties of this gigantic piece of engineering, which will open to European civilization practically a new country, in the very heart of Asia, with enormous possibilities for further development:

"Russia, through this Turkestan-Siberian Railway, intends to become, among other things, independent of the American cotton market. Every inch of land that can grow the precious plant is utilized. Corn and rye, formerly cultivated, are replaced by importation from western Siberia. One can understand how, under these circumstances, the Russian Government is interested in hastening the completion of the road.

"But this is not the whole scheme. Engineers are now studying in Petrograd the plans for a new line to run south of the Trans-Siberian, at a distance of 240 miles, parallel to its western section. The terminals will be the river Ural and Semipalatinsk; its length, more than 1,200 miles. If the economic and political situation demand it, construction will begin simultaneously at both ends."

Still other lines, either contemplated or already in construction, are those from Tyumen to Omsk, the northeast Ural line (also known as the Tavda line), the Obdorsk and Troitsk branches. The improvement of the Central Siberian system is still in its earliest stage; no decision has yet been made even regarding the important Lena line, which is expected to open the gold-bearing basin of that river. The Russo-Japanese War revolutionized to a certain extent the Asiatic railroad policy of the Russian Government. The two former terminals of Port Arthur and Dalny have been eliminated, and even Vladivostok is now reached by a roundabout way. The direct line, passing through Manchuria and Harbin, over Chinese territory, is in danger of being cut off in time of war. To sum up, within two years after the European War, Russia will be in the possession of a vast railroad network in northern and central Asia, which will permit the Empire of the Czar to open a new chapter in the economic history of the world.

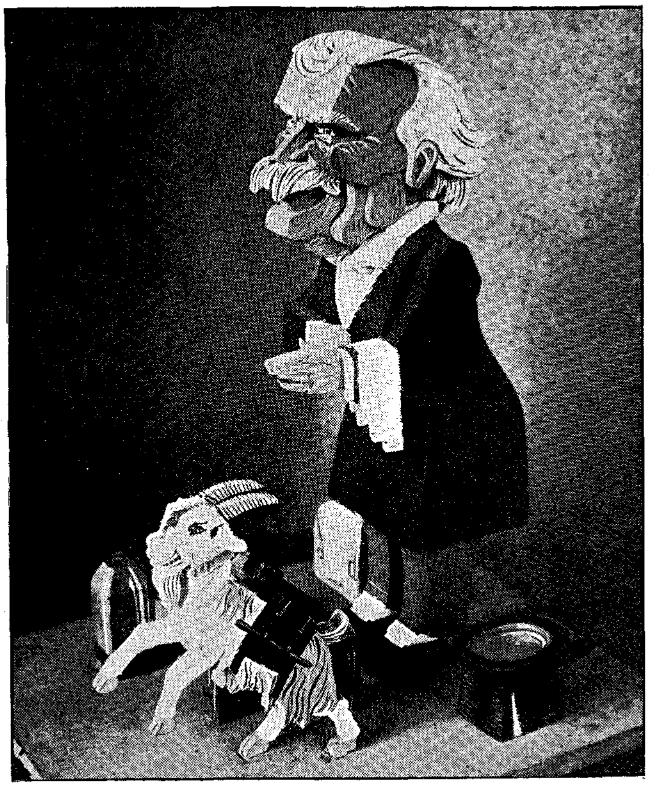
A HOSPITAL FOR TYPHOID "CARRIERS"—A unique hospital recently established at Addington Park, near Croydon, England, by the Red Cross Society, is described in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, February). Says this magazine:

"Originally started for the treatment of acute infective cases, such as enteric fever and dysentery, it has developed into a sort of 'clearing-house' for carrier cases; consequently most of the patients are, from a clinical point of view, convalescents. They are, however, retained in hospital until bacteriological examination has shown that they can be discharged without being a danger to the community as 'carriers.' Dr. E. C. Hort, the honorary physician and director of the laboratory, has reported on the work done, and an important point appears to have been established—namely, that antityphoid inoculation tends to reduce the proportion of carriers among those convalescing from the disease. The persistence of bacterial infection long after acute symptoms have ceased, and even when the patient appears to be in good health in every way, has long been recognized as a difficulty in the management of these cases, and the non-recognition of this fact has undoubtedly in former years brought about the spread of the disease, especially in India. Ordinary hospital accommodation is not available for the care of such convalescents, nor do they need hospital treatment in the usual acceptation of the term; but for the protection of the community at large they require to be segregated, with the most minute and constant supervision over disposal of the excreta, such as is impossible of attainment in their own homes. The Addington Park Hospital has been expanded from time to time, and now accommodates 1,700 patients, most of whom, however, have themselves recovered from the disease, tho they are not free from infectivity to others."

LETTERS - AND - ART

REEDUCATING THE WOUNDED

ONE OF THE ALLEVIATIONS of the human misery due to the European War is the organized and intelligent effort in the belligerent countries to rescue disabled soldiers from the scrap-heap to which they were formerly consigned. The results have been marvelous, and the gain both for society and the individual has been enormous. Men who in other ages would have been morose and pitiful derelicts, or contented recipients of public charity, now know the joys that spring from the accomplishment of useful and interesting work, at a compensation which assures independence.



LLOYD GEORGE IN WOOD.

A caricature of the British Premier made by a disabled English soldier at the Lord Roberts Workshops, Fulham Road, where the workers make a specialty of painted wooden figures.

In some cases, indeed, there has been a gain both for the individual and the community, since the man debarred from the hard manual labor which formerly gained his livelihood has developed unsuspected artistic ability in the exercise of crafts calling for less of physical strength, but more of judgment, taste, and skill. The current number of *Les Arts* (Paris) has an article upon the exhibition recently held at the Musée Galliéra of articles made by mutilated men who have been reeducated professionally. The curator of the museum, Mr. Eugène Dèlard, observes:

"When the idea of this exhibition came to us, six months ago, some people, while warmly approving the idea, found it overbold and a trifle premature. The directors of the Reeducation Centers themselves were prudently reserved and exhibited a tendency to defer the date of the exhibit, which, to be convincing, must necessarily show results rather than attempts. This was an excess of modesty on their part, a misunderstanding of their own merits, and also of the infinite resources of our race, which rarely foresees, never prepares, but adapts itself to everything with marvelous decision and facility.

"After paying a just homage to the zeal, devotion, and highly intelligent direction of the teachers who receive the wrecks of the war and reinstate them in the laborious life of their native land, we must bend the knee before these brave men who, after having so nobly paid their debt to their country with their own persons, now devote their splendid courage and their patient energy to regain their place in the world of labor with precarious means.

"We have here a prodigy of will-power which few among us had suspected. To appreciate it, we have only to think for a moment of the change of habits, the transposition of existence, which awaits even those who return uninjured from the war. For a long time they have lived an intense physical life, alert and adventurous, with rushing blood and muscles taut for sudden efforts involving various risks. And if they will undoubtedly have a good deal of trouble in regaining order and methods, adapting themselves to slow and peaceful tasks, what shall we say of those who face such tasks still suffering from the wounds received, and in doubt and anguish as to the future?

"But they may be completely reassured. The proof has been given—and how magnificently and how movingly—that the cripple will not linger on the margin of life, that he is not a weakling, a social outcast, the object of a casual charitable pity, but an element of useful energy, a creature of conscious valor and strength who has reconquered by lofty struggle his place in the society of workers, and will assist in the rebirth of the country he has helped to save."

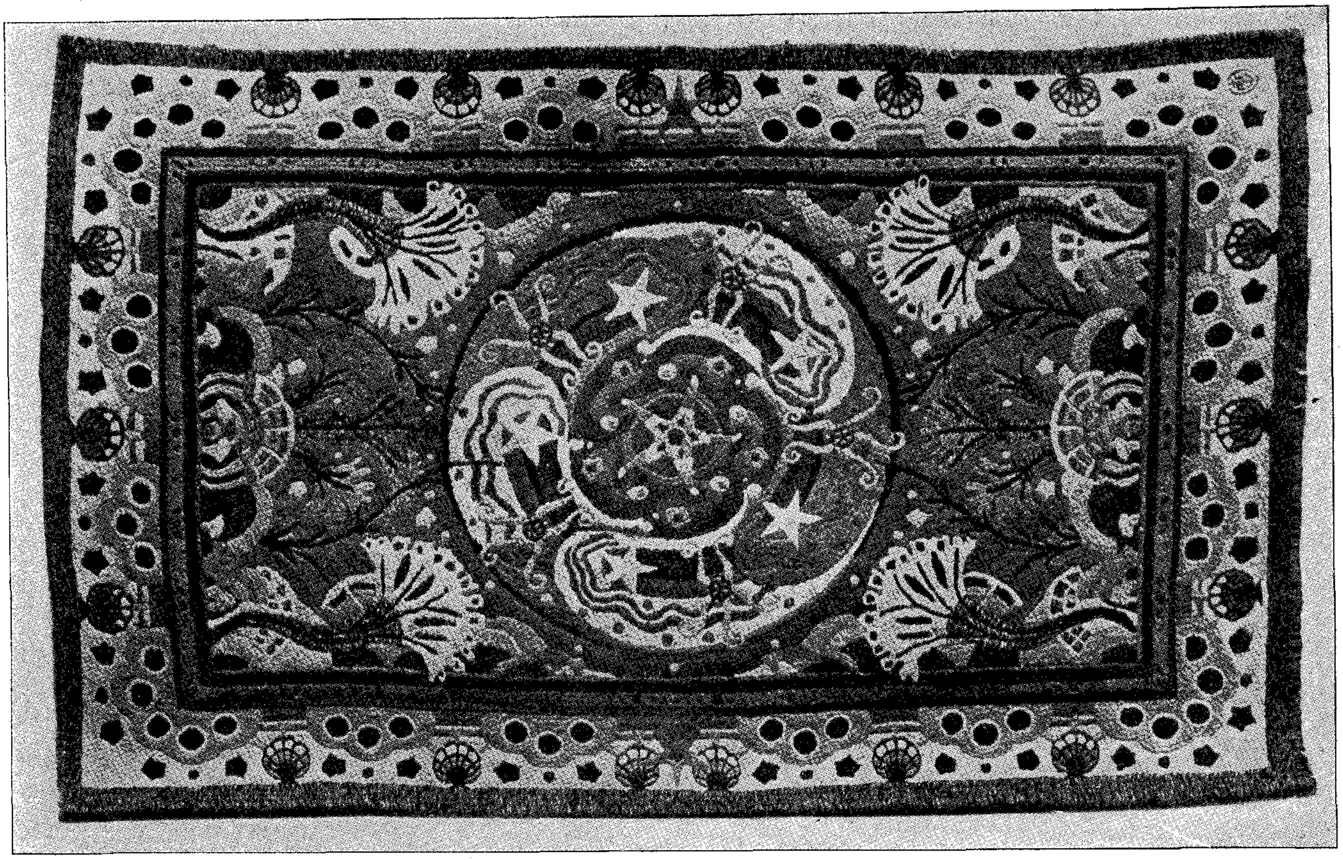
To be convinced of this, says Mr. Dèlard, the public has been enabled to see "the extraordinarily rapid readaptations which are revealed in all branches of work in the Galliéra exposition, and the skill, the ingenuity, the mastery of these new workmen whom nothing had seemed to predestinate to the work they accomplish." Even more! Numerous among them are those who have found the means, in this stern test, of "rising some degrees in the social scale and bettering their condition." Some cripple suffering from the loss of arm or leg, and who formerly was a miner, mason, or the like before the war, has now become a cabinet-maker, jewel-maker, an industrial designer, or clerk, already employed and honorably earning his own livelihood. The encouraging story proceeds:

"If the Musée Galliéra had held to its initial and clearly defined program of professional education, properly so called, it would have been very interesting, to be sure, but more severe of aspect, with drier documentation, holding to a field which in itself has but remote relations with art. In receiving, besides cripples returned to civic life, wounded men whose cases are still uncertain, and who will perhaps eventually become almost free from pain, we have stimulated individual initiative, encouraged imagination, and have here and there discovered genuine artists among occasional workers.

"It is to these that the Exposition owes its gaiety of aspect, its charm, its color, and, we do not hesitate to declare, its very modern note; for there is no appreciable difference in general appearance from other exhibitions of current decorative art heretofore given in the museum.

"From this exhibit, whose popularity grows daily, certain information, infinitely precious and comforting, is to be derived: in the first place, life henceforth is assured by labor to the thousands of beings who remain, despite their physical losses, live forces, useful wheels, far more numerous than one would have believed, in the great social machine, for it is now averred that 80 per cent. of the cripples are perfectly teachable; in the second place, the hearty enthusiasm of the crowd which fights to obtain the work of these brave men, the commerce which solicits them, the industry which reclaims them.

"To cite but one example, the directors of the great bazaars of



A TAPESTRY EXECUTED BY A ONE-ARMED CRIPPLE.

Men who were formerly manual laborers have, since being crippled, "developed unsuspected artistic ability in the exercise of crafts calling for less physical strength, but more of judgment, taste, and skill," so there is gain both for the individual and the community.

Paris and the provinces have come to us asking to be put in touch with the bureaus of reeducation. And it is the renaissance of the French toy which will spring from this, and its flight into the world whence the German rubbish had driven it.

"And the same thing is true in other industries, every one among manufacturers and customers having it at heart to employ the cripples for the restoration of national production which is now assured."

WHEN TEUTON MEETS TEUTON

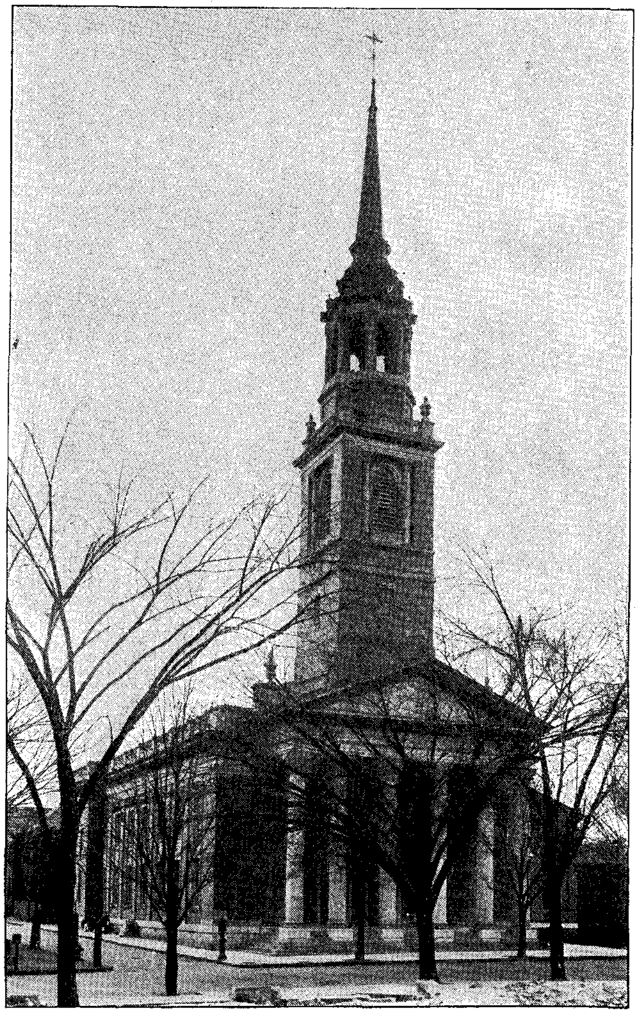
IS IT LINCOLN OR NIETZSCHE whose principles will prevail in the days to come? The issue is set by a gentleman of Germanic birth and residence, Dr. Oscar Levy, and is met by a fellow Teuton, in America, Mr. J. S. Eichelberger. Dr. Levy is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying that "democracy is doomed," and "Dr. Levy is undoubtedly a great psychologist," says Mr. Eichelberger in a tone that reminds us of *Mark Antony's* asseverations that "Brutus is an honorable man." Dr. Levy has the right, says his critic, "to glorify Nietzsche and to despise America as 'the greatest area of middle-class mentality that the world has ever known.'" But Mr. Eichelberger sees that "one hundred million brave and free people" are willing to defend democracy from whatever quarter it is assailed. "There is no division, there are no parties, factions, races, conditions, or creeds in the United States who will not serve or suffer, live or die, 'that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth.'" Thus is quoted the guiding star of democracy as against the one that leads its enemies. Dr. Oscar Levy is the English translator of Nietzsche's work and is his greatest champion. He lived in England prior to the war, but being unnaturalized, he was compelled to return to Germany. His statement about the collapse of democracy is passed on through the New York *Times* of February 4, by Franz Hugo Krebs, who received it from the learned doctor. This Nietzschean apostle calls the war "stupid and hopeless," and thinks Europe will emerge from it "united, as Nietzsche has already pointed out." Nietzsche, we are told, "made many caustic remarks about both the Germans and the British because he disliked the materialism of both countries, and when the war broke out the Cologne *Gazette* quoted him as to the British and the London *Times* as to the Germans, thus furnishing one of the many literary incongruities of the war." The author of "Thus Spake Zarathustra," in fact, bore a large part of the burden of philosophical responsibility for the conflict. Dr. Levy feels that his great teacher has at present no "particular message to any but a limited number in America"; but if he could speak he might restate what his disciple here formulates:

"This war will result in greatly strengthening the opposition to democracy. The democratic parties announce that a war like this will never happen again, but their announcements will now be distrusted by most thinking men. They have had their chance for over a hundred years now, since the French Revolution, and they have made a mess of it. The more numerous they got, the worse matters went, until it finally came to this war.

"The democratic play is over. It was the greatest theatrical swindle ever produced by any manager. On the bill-board, outside the theater, was announced a play entitled 'Fraternity, Brotherhood, Peacefulness, and Mutual Understanding,' and when you had paid your money, gone in, and sat down to see the play, you saw the bloodthirstiest melodrama ever acted, and, worst of all, it was not even melodrama, but a dreadful reality.

"Democracy has been caught red-handed in connection with this war. The peacefulness of democracy does not arise from strength but from weakness, its teachings increase the number of weak people in responsible positions, and experience proves that weak people are prone to quarrel. The presence of one Bismarck or Disraeli would have prevented this war. Democracy suppresses great men. It claims to wish to give every one a chance. By giving every one a chance, you give no one a chance. If everybody is somebody, nobody is anybody! If you educate all, you suppress genius which can seldom flower under a 'popular' or 'democratic' education.

"This war is a war of nation against nation—the first of its kind in history; Henry Ford, the American philanthropist, recognized this fact shortly after he landed in Europe. 'This is not a war of kings and emperors,' he said; 'this is a war of people against people, hence no single man can stop it'; then promptly and quite rightly he returned to America. This war will teach people the world over to distrust their old values. It will warn them against longer trusting their teachers and philosophers and their politicians as well. It will undermine the belief in the people and also that of the people in itself. It will illumine the absurdity of government by the slaves for the slaves. It will, in short, shake the faith in democracy to its foundations.



Photographs by courtesy of Noland & Baskerville.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

A gem worthy of our best architects in a city that shows few "architectural calamities."

"Americans can well take heed of present conditions on the Continent. The misfortunes of Europe to-day may be the misfortunes of the United States one day. The future has plenty of wars and revolutions in store for us all. An unbiased view-point is a necessity for those of us who will have to face life one day in a responsible position. The old Romanticism will not do any longer; the future belongs to Friedrich Nietzsche."

To all this Mr. Eichelberger retorts:

"A psychologist greater than Dr. Levy wrote into our Declaration of Independence one hundred and forty years ago:

"'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'

"Let us compare the psychology of Jefferson, of Washington, of Franklin, Lincoln, and Wilson with the psychology of Bismarck, Nietzsche, Dr. Levy, and Kaiser Wilhelm!

"Strangely enough, the Prussian psychology of 'blood and iron,' brains and birth, slaves and supermen, is actually half a century younger than the psychology of democracy in the Declaration of Independence.

"Therefore, the Teutonic psychology can claim little consideration on any basis of priority. Can it claim more in a comparison of results accomplished?

"The psychology of the professors and the supermen has guessed wrong in every instance. As *The Times* has frequently pointed out, the Teutonic rulers were 'surprized' at England's action, at Belgium's resistance, and at the quality of fighting exhibited by the despised and 'degenerate' democracy of France. Now the Prussian professors are astonished that America should feel no sympathy with the efforts of subsea supermen to destroy the lives of Americans of mere 'middle-class mentality.'

"Dr. Levy alludes to 'the absurdity of government by the slaves for the slaves.' This is the Teutonic psychologist's understanding of the phrase used by Lincoln in the most sublime prayer ever uttered since Christ himself told men to address 'Our Father who art in Heaven':

"'That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth' is the prayer, the purpose, and the inspiration of every American.

"Is democracy doomed? Shall government of the people or government by the Prussians 'perish from the earth'?

"The future will decide this question definitely, but at present the outlook is worse for the Prussians than for the people.

"This is the present issue. This will be the future issue, whatever happens. America, with its 'middle-class mentality,' has produced every invention by which supermen seek to subdue the earth and undermine the seas. The genius of Washington and of Lincoln is not dead. It can not die until the people of this Union perish. Where we need to match the mechanism of modern warfare, democracy will ever develop our Edisons and our Grants. Where the statecraft of the supermen is wrong, it can not hope to conquer the wisdom of a Wilson who is right."

WHERE LIBRARIES ARE SUPERFLUOUS

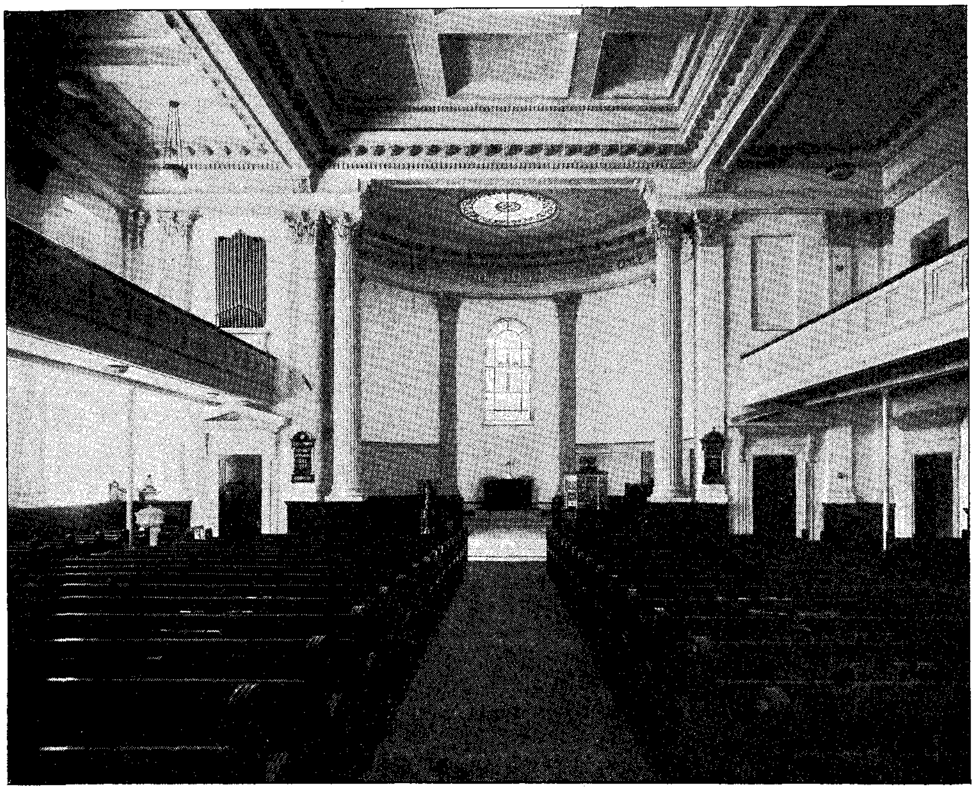
IT IS ALLEGED that there is no public library in Richmond, Va., and that furthermore Richmond has its back up against having one foisted upon it. Some few of its people with an overdose of Northern ideas may desire one, and try to arouse what the North calls civic sentiment in favor of such an institution. But other doughty defenders of Richmond's libraryless state ask, "What excuse is there for laying out cash on a public library when certain streets 'here in Richmond' are so quagmiry that three ambulances went in to the axle, not long ago, while racing to the relief of a distrest Richmonder?" The last person you'd expect to see the situation in such a light would be a Bostonian, but one such is to be found in Rollin Lynde Hartt, who has the temerity to tell the *Transcript's* readers that "Happy were Boston could the sacred book-morgue in Copley Square be kicked into the Charles River with as little detriment to the intelligence and good taste of the community as the absence of a public library has occasioned here." And the whole happy situation is due to "the Southern genius for talk." Mr. Hartt reveals a state of affairs in Richmond so like Dublin as to arouse the resentment of all patriotic Irishmen:

"They are the most charming talkers on earth. Instead of burying their noses in books when the sun goes down, they sit about and chat. Match them at that if you can. A subject will last from dinner to bedtime. They turn it over and over and inside out and illumine it with the quaintest observations, the most comical stories. By comparison, reading becomes odious, because at once toilsome and solitary.

"And what should the South read about? Only two things interest it intensely—the 'lost cause' and the negro. Neither subject has been written of from the Southern point of view. Or at all events it amounts practically to that. 'Tom' Page has said his say in print. One of the Lees has written her interpretation of the Confederacy. Moore, Murphy, and Mrs. Hammond have dealt with Southern problems as Southerners should, while Cable has dealt with them as a Southerner should not. Quite a few Southern novelists have had their fling. But in the main this is a 'silent South.' It has had nothing in the least resembling its rightful quota of authors. Climate explains partly. One feels a profound disgust for pen and ink. One would rather talk or listen. Besides, the South is proud. Maligned, misunderstood, and at times wantonly misrepresented, it sits back and remarks: 'Why contradict such nonsense? It is beneath a self-respecting region's dignity.' Sometimes I rather agree that it is.

"As a result, the vast proportion of books on the issues that most concern the South are by Northern writers and no more prized here than they deserve to be. Other books, broader and more generous in their spirit, yet viewing the case with a kind of forced sympathy, give offense by their failure to come at facts. The mainstay of reading, in the North, is not only kerosene; it is also and more emphatically the institution known as Sunday. From the literary viewpoint, the South has no Sunday. Not by the wildest feat of imagination can I picture a Southerner running to a library on Saturday afternoon to stock up with literature that will make existence tolerable till Monday morning. Sunday is to him a day of rest and gladness—literally—and withal a day of worship. He goes to church. In the afternoon, he goes calling.

"That is typical. Nobody reads, everybody talks, and the talk makes a capital substitute for reading. It is not all humorous. To a great extent it prowls the realm of general ideas and is philosophic. Which is another reason why Richmond, with something like two hundred thousand people, has no public library. Over and over again the project has bobbed up. Invariably it has been overridden by philosophic objections. Purely at random, I recall remarks that show how Southerners are inclined always to go back to principles. Said one of them: 'I don't believe in the poll tax. It should be included in the State tax.' Said another: 'I don't believe in public schools. It is unfair to tax the childless or men whose children are grown and make them foot the bills for educating other people's youngsters.' So, when it comes to the question of a public library, there are those who say: 'Why tax non-readers in order to give readers free access to books? Simple fairness forbids.'"



INTERIOR OF ST. JAMES'S, RICHMOND,

Where the spirit of Colonial days is happily wedded with modern taste and luxury.

A scoffer from "up North" might perhaps use such facts to "reflect unlimited discredit upon the intelligence of Richmond." But he will first have to satisfy such a super-Bostonian as Mr. Hartt, who continues:

"You will find among Richmonders a degree of culture and a prevalence of it that unite to astonish. All the things we regard as the underpinnings of culture they lack. Few Southerners have been abroad. In the whole length and breadth of the South there is no public museum of fine arts. In general, the South neglects books. Such being the case, one would expect crudity everywhere. Instead, one finds taste. When I first saw the beautiful new church of St. James's, I said, 'Ah, McKim, Mead & White'—then, on second thoughts, 'Ralph Cram.' But, no; it was designed by the Richmond architects, Messrs. Noland and Baskerville. On the other hand, one notes an amazing absence of architectural 'calamities.' Or take the feeling for good furniture, good silver, good textiles. In Boston houses and Boston shop-windows, there is more rubbish to be discovered in a half-hour than all Richmond contains. The movies, it is true, are more frequented by upper-class patrons than in the North, but the best theatrical companies visit Richmond for one night, or sometimes two, and Richmonders are gladly paying six dollars a seat for the coming performance by the Ballet Russe. Some are paying ten.

"How to explain all this: It will not do to say that these Southerners are descended from English nobles. Go look at the English nobles. They can show no such level of intellectual and esthetic fineness. Cultivated in spots, they are vulgar in spots. Nor will it serve if you assume that the New South has inherited in its very blood the fineness of the Old South. You collide at once with the evolutionary principle that denies the transmission of acquired traits. The real explanation, I suspect, is to be detected in the potency of talk. The Old South educated its boys at Oxford and Cambridge. They brought home ideas and standards and ideals that have been handed down, generation after generation, by word of mouth. . . . . . .

"Some day, when a billionaire takes it into his head to shower riches on a Southern university, our boys will come South for their education. They will get it out of books, but they will get it much more out of talk. They will go back North with an added faculty—the use of the vocal organs."

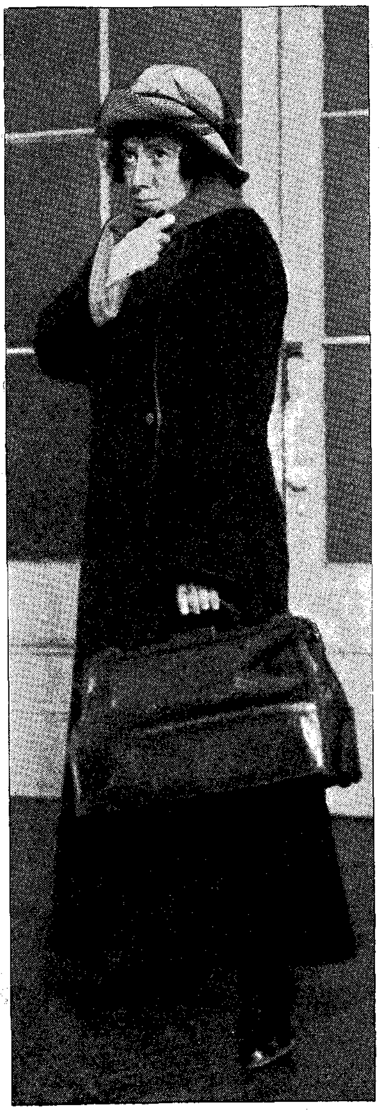
BROADWAY'S POOR THEATRICAL TASTE—Whenever Broadway falls down and leaves a gap in its armor, be sure the dart from some out of town daily will find its mark. So *The Democrat and Chronicle* (Rochester) rallies the old tradition that a play "must have the seal of approval of Broadway because Broadway sets the correct standard of theatrical taste," and it points a moral from the recent failure of Tom Wise's splendid performance of *Falstaff* on the Great White Way:

"What the theatrical opinion of Broadway is really worth has been demonstrated in the case of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor,' with Mr. Wise acting the part of *Falstaff*. The play has been withdrawn from the stage of the Park Theater, after a brief stay, for lack of patronage. Mr. Wise, in a little farewell speech, observed that New York was full of leagues and organizations that were constantly demanding more Shakespearian productions on the stage, but when a misguided manager took them at their word, and invested a large sum in the production of one of Shakespeare's plays, the Shakespeare enthusiasts all stayed home. The fact of the matter is that theatrical taste in New York is corrupted by the presence of a large, frivolous, theatergoing public which has no stomach for serious dramatic productions, and is responsible for the weary succession of so-called musical comedies, all cut after one pattern, with which the stage is afflicted. Managers who are disposed to look upon the drama as an art rather than a plaything should appeal for support above, and not below, the Harlem River."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW NEW YORK HELPS HOMELESS GIRLS

IF A GIRL goes hungry or homeless in New York, it is not the fault of the New York police, St. Mary's Home, the Charity Organization Society, or the Travelers' Aid Society. So says a New York *Herald* writer who put all these agencies to the test; still, not to make the halo of the city blaze too brightly, she adds that "New York's attitude toward her respectable girls is apathetic." The difference lies in the word "respectable," for agencies to assist the other kind are active enough. The test made by *The Herald* through Miss Ann Grosvenor-Ayres was in answer to the challenge of a letter sent to its columns by one "Working Girl," who confest that her appeals for help at five or six well-known "homes" were repulsed. "In every one I was refused any help whatever," she says, "in some politely, others vaguely, and in the last one quite curtly." In each case, she says, her crime was that she was respectable and not a fit subject for "reforming." Since then, she adds, "I have attended the Woman's Night Court and seen half a dozen agencies offer help to the hardened women of the streets. Magistrate McAdoo is the first man big enough to see through—and speak of it—the shallow, sentimental thing called 'charity.'" The letter has caused discussion, and Miss Grosvenor-Ayres presents her test experiences. Her first appeals were made to policemen along the street, each one of whom befriended her and tried to direct her to a place where, with only fourteen cents in her pocket, she could find shelter for the night. Her plan, after putting one officer to the test, was to escape his watchfulness and try another. Her story of encounter with the officer who had the task of dealing with the traffic about the Metropolitan Opera-House at the hour of the audience's egress is worth repeating:



"MILDRED ANDREWS,"

Otherwise Miss Ann Grosvenor-Ayres, who finds that New York's heart goes out to poor, "respectable" girls, as well as those "fit for reforming."

"The big policeman in charge at the carriage exit received me cordially, as one might a person armed with a letter of introduction. The exits had just been thrown open and an impressive gathering waited for the automobile numbers to be announced. They stood in little groups, commenting upon the evening's performance, but their chatter was desultory, for every eye was fixt upon the figure in charge of their release—the big traffic policeman. He meantime was racking his busy brain to think of a 'shelter' he had heard of for girls, somewhere down Fourteenth Street way. . . . . . .

"'I believe,' said the policeman suddenly, 'I've got that name among my papers. I'll take a look.'

"Which he did while traffic paused, and 'Mildred Andrews' became the stared at instead of staring. It may sound more esthetic to describe as the 'cynosure of all eyes' any object that ladies of luxury see fit to favor with a glance, yet it was with a simple stare that their eyes rested upon 'Mildred Andrews'—theirs and their escorts' and chauffeurs'. What could a girl with shabby clothes and a battered grip mean by holding up the city's traffic?

"The policeman finished his search. 'I'm sorry,' he said, 'but it doesn't seem to be here. I'm sure the place is on Fourteenth Street. Anybody down that way could direct you. But I'll tell you what to do first, my dear—go around to the officer at the front door here and say I sent you. He's pretty sure to know the place. I ought to, but nobody's asked me anything like that for a long time, and I've forgotten.'

"Traffic moved on, while 'Mildred Andrews' moved around to the main door of the Metropolitan. To Policeman No. 5709 she said:

"'The policeman around the corner sent me. I asked him where there was a home for girls—a place I could get in without paying. He said you would know.'

"'Let's see—are you a stranger here?'

"'No, but I'm out of work and have no place to stay.'

"'I was going to say if you were a stranger you might apply to the Travelers' Aid. If you belong here it's different. I think you'd better go down to the Young Women's Christian Association in Fifteenth Street.'

"'But some one told me you have to pay there. I've only got fourteen cents.'

"'Well, I'd go there all the same. They'll know the proper place to send you. It's getting on after eleven, and you don't want to be wandering around the streets much later alone. All the theater crowds are out now, so you'll have plenty of company on your way.'"

"Mildred Andrews," who for the time being stood for Miss Grosvenor-Ayres, carried her investigating appeal to the Margaret Louisa Home, and reports this colloquy with the person in charge:

"'We have only one vacancy,' she stated. 'That is, you'd have to share the room with some one else. It would be sixty-five cents.'

"'I can't pay in advance,' I confess. 'Don't you know of anywhere I could go—a free place where they take care of girls until they get work?'

"'There are such places in town. But they close at eleven o'clock. You see, it's nearly twelve now. The only place I can recommend to-night is a hotel near by, where you can get a room for a dollar a day. If you have luggage I don't think they'll require you to pay in advance.'

"Carefully and courteously the young lady directed me to the dollar-a-day hostelry, but since I did not see how 'Mildred Andrews's' fourteen cents could multiply even to satisfy a hotel clerk—or, more vulgarly but vitally, to satisfy her own empty stomach—I went back to Policeman No. 7779."

From the St. Mary's Home in West Fourteenth Street came a quick offer of help and "no questions asked":

"'I came here alone,' I explained hurriedly. 'An officer said you would take me in. I've been out of work'—

"'Yes,' said the portress, 'I know. I'm going to fix up a bed for you here. You're welcome to stay and no questions asked.'

"She spoke with decision. I realized the power of these last words as no booklet, tract, or spoken praise of St. Mary's Home had ever before conveyed. It was true, then, that this 'shelter,' founded thirty-nine years ago by that rare and wonderful woman, Miss Susan M. Osborne, really did extend a welcome to homeless women, with 'no questions asked.'

"To presume upon hospitality thus trustingly given was impossible.

"'Would you mind,' I asked the portress, 'if I just telephoned to a friend before I put you to this trouble? If she's in I can go to her for the night. I was getting afraid I mightn't be taken in anywhere if I waited any longer, that's why I came here.'

"'It's never too late to come here,' was the reply. 'You can stay and welcome if you like, but if you'd prefer you can telephone to your friend.'

"I rang up my home number, rousing the frightened maid to ask her if she could harbor me for the night, and cut off before she regained sufficient sense to laugh at me. I took up my grip and said to the portress: 'My friend will let me come. Thank you for offering to let me stay here.'

"'I hope you don't have to go far. We would have done our best to make you comfortable.'"

At the Charity Organization "Mildred Andrews" found a keen inquisitor who had many questions to ask, but a friendly spirit and a willingness to help not only for immediate but future needs. Her final call was at the Travelers' Aid Society:

> "'It's too late for a young girl to be out,' said the matron. 'We'll make you comfortable here.' She asked only my name and last address before saying good-night. My room was spacious: there were two beds, and the matron said if any one else came I would have to share with her. Everything was clean and comfortable—and there was no clothes-bag. Nor was the big bathroom down the hall equipped with a compulsory shower or antiseptic soap.
>
> "In the morning I was called for breakfast at half-past seven. The table down-stairs was laid for five; I was the first to come in, and the maid served me promptly. It was a simple, wholesome breakfast of boiled eggs, rolls, and coffee. A girl who could speak no English took her place opposite me, and next there came a loud clattering from above, with a good deal of hilarity in unmistakable intonations; three English girls bounded in, and, like Cæsar, came, saw, and conquered.
>
> "That trio could have galvanized an army into action, let alone a genteel breakfast-party of five. This was their first day in America; they had just landed from England and were to be married that morning at half-past nine o'clock.
>
> "'Do you realize this is our wedding-breakfast?' demanded one as they sat down. . . . . . .
>
> "'You know we didn't bargain to spend the night here,' one of the girls suddenly told me. 'The bally old boat got in twelve hours ahead of time. Even so, our boys got there to meet us, but what do you think—the agent of this Travelers' Aid wouldn't let us go with our Johnnies until we were properly wedded. This must be a jolly wicked old city—they're so afraid of white-slavers. The boys are coming at half-past nine, with the rings and licenses and all. Will you stay and stand up with us?'
>
> "But 'Mildred Andrews,' alas, had previously committed herself to investigating a new position as typist at nine o'clock. She was forced to decline the unique honor of serving as triple bridesmaid."

DR. PARKHURST'S DEPRESSION—"Our civilization, broadly considered, is a dead failure," is one of the statements reported in the New York *Times* as being made by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst at the annual meeting of the Congregational Church Extension Society of Manhattan and Brooklyn at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He wanted, he said, to take the opportunity to express some matured convictions of forty years in the ministry—such as these:

> "There is no spot in the page of history so black as the blot that has just recently been dropt upon it. Our civilization is brilliant, but it is unholy. The fruits of our civilization, such as intelligence, discoveries, inventions of all kinds have been among the most efficient contributions to the brutalities of the last two years. . . . . . .
>
> "The current ebullition of the patriotic spirit is wonderful and from one point of view is most encouraging, but it is purely the outcome of our humanism. The world will continue to be a fighting world until it is a better world, and when it is a matter of fighting, the nation with the weakest military equipment will be the victim of a disastrous liability."

THE FLAG IN THE CHURCH

THE PRESENT NATIONAL CRISIS leads an Episcopalian bishop to suggest to his denominational papers that they urge "placing the flag in all our churches," to teach "the relation of the Church to patriotism and its Christian expression," and the suggestion is heartily welcomed by *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) and *The Churchman* (New York). The latter thinks that "the very appropriateness of his suggestion is the sufficient appeal for its adoption." Not only now, but at all times, it says, let the flag be displayed in the churches, "as a perpetual reminder of our God-given mission as a nation to the peoples of the world." And it indorses the words of another bishop who said on the occasion of the unfurling of an American flag and a banner of the cross in a Pittsburg church:

> "The banner of the cross wears the sacredness of Calvary. The Stars and Stripes were consecrated at Lexington, at Bunker Hill, and amid the prayers and privations of Valley Forge. They gain no additional sacredness from the holy place where they are now standing. Rather, one may reverently say, they confer new consecration upon the holy place itself. They stand for God and Fatherland; for religion and patriotism; and there are no words in human speech nor any conceptions in the heart of man more sacred than these."

"It is a mistake," *The Living Church* declares, "to suppose that the national emblem is an inappropriate addition to the ornaments of the church." Rather,

> "The Church has always inculcated patriotism, and the American flag is a proper symbol to be borne and displayed in every American church. But the Church also teaches an internationalism as well, that must always be correlated with patriotism and that ought, much more than in history it has done, to preserve nations from a national selfishness that stands in the way of the recognition of the rights of other nations. The Cross and the Flag interpret each other.
>
> "And we are hoping that without any special call, churchmen have fallen to their knees in imploring guidance for the nation, its executive, its legislators, and its people, in this hour of perplexity. Let the prayer for Congress, which has fallen so generally into disuse, be revived and used regularly at least during this present period of anxiety, when the President may, any day, be impelled to present himself before the houses of Congress and ask them to authorize him to use military, naval, and economic force in the performance of his duty. The prayer for the President ought to be exceptionally earnest. And well may we pray that we, and the whole American people, may rise to our duty and do whatever may be laid upon us with all our might, in the fear of God."

SIGNS OF A VANISHING PROTESTANTISM—Revelations of the Census Bureau present a danger for Protestantism that needs attention, says *The Christian-Evangelist* (Disciples, St. Louis). The danger can be met, it thinks, only by an evangelism that more nearly resembles that of the Catholic Church than the revivalism of the Protestant. In the first Federal birth-statistics ever published the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, the New England States, and the District of Columbia are dealt with. The highest death-rate in this area was found in New Hampshire and the lowest in Minnesota. The highest birth-rate was in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the lowest in Maine. The greatest excess of births over deaths was in Minnesota and the least in Maine. This journal finds here disclosed some interesting facts with regard to racial progress and characteristics as well as their bearing upon the future of the Protestant churches:

> "For example, the death-rate among negroes is shown to be higher and the birth-rate lower than it is among the whites. On the other hand, the birth-rate among the foreign-born population is shown to be astonishingly higher than it is among the native Americans. In Connecticut, where in 1910 about 30 per cent. of the population was foreign born, the children

born from foreign parents comprised 63 per cent. of the total. The excesses of the birth-rates of the foreign born over the native-born population varied from 40 per cent. in Minnesota to 300 per cent. in Connecticut.

"Apparently these figures indicate two tendencies in our American social life. First they indicate that the white race is slowly supplanting the colored in population; and, secondly, that the foreign-born whites are supplanting the native born. In this latter fact lies a great danger for American Protestantism. The majority of our foreign-born population are Jews, Catholics, or Freethinkers. The growth of the Roman Catholic Church is largely due to the greater proportion of births among immigrants. The same church which prescribes celibacy for its clergy encourages large families among the laity. It is noticeable that Catholicism grows up almost entirely by absorbing its own children rather than by proselytism. Protestants frequently let the children get away from them and then hold big revivals to bring them back. We need an evangelism which will hold the children quite as much as one which will bring them again into the fold."

HOW THE POPE TRACES LOST SOLDIERS

EVERY DAY the Pope receives about two hundred letters "from distracted parents, wives, and sweethearts in all of the belligerent nations, pleading that he use his good offices to learn whether their loved ones, about whom they are unable to hear anything, are dead, wounded, sick, or prisoners." And, as we learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Rome printed in *The Intermountain Catholic* (Salt Lake City), he reads every one of the letters himself. Of course, he can not investigate every case personally. But after reading an appeal, he makes a memorandum on its envelop and sends it to the department of lost soldiers, which has been established in the Vatican, and employs some thirty clerks under the supervision of one Father Huisman. The work of this office is described as follows:

"The department has access to official records transmitted by the Prussian Minister of War to the Holy See at Lugano, Switzerland, and has offices at Paris, Constantinople, Vienna, Brussels, and Padeborn, Westphalia, Germany, with several minor branches in other countries.

"The department has become one of the most highly organized of any in the Vatican. It writes several hundred letters a day, and to date such letters have run up to a total of more than five million. As the department returns all money enclosed in letters of appeal, and as a person writing from England can not well enclose Italian stamps for international correspondence, the stamp bill alone of the department has been upward of two hundred thousand dollars.

"After making an official demand on the Government of the country where the lost soldier is supposed to be, the department causes each new name to be posted up in the military prison-camps, by the aid of a Catholic chaplain always present, in the hope that some of the lost soldier's comrades may see the name and offer some clue that will lead to his location. Several thousands of such lists have been printed. There are one hundred and ten lists, each containing two hundred names, for the Italian Army alone, making thus a total of twenty-two thousand lost Italian soldiers. Aside from this, the department has copies of official army prisoner lists, arranged by nations, and it immediately searches these lists carefully for the name of the lost soldier.

"Despite the difficulties of the task, the department has so far been able to find more than ten thousand lost soldiers, and the Pope has received a treasured collection of letters of thanks from families, often from little children, who address him as 'Mister,' or who give him the title-names of popes dead many hundreds of years.

"The correspondent of the Associated Press on a visit to the department saw a bundle of letters that had been just sent by the Pope, possibly seventy-five in number, and on the envelop of each one in his own handwriting were written directions concerning its disposition. Among the heap was a letter from his sister, the Countess Persico della Chiesa, of Genoa, the Pope's home city, asking that a search be made for a certain soldier of Genoa. 'The Countess begs attention again,' the Pope had written on the letter. Another one of the letters was one of thanks from a French family whose son, Jean Laforgue, had been for two years in the Orient without being able to send news to his family of himself, but the Pope had been able to discover this lost son at Samsam, in distant Turkey."

MR. WILSON'S PEACE-VISION

"THE POWER TO CONCEIVE, uphold, and practise ideals is, inherently, a religious power, since it is based upon a conception of human duty and human opportunity which finds its sanction and its inspiration in considerations that transcend the merely material view of life." This is a statement of the idealism shown by President Wilson in his address to the Senate about the world's peace after the war, exprest by *The Guardian* (London), organ of the Established Church. It places Mr. Wilson alongside the "Czar Liberator," alongside "Mr. Chamberlain when he insisted upon giving easy terms to the Boers," and "President Lincoln when he fought for the first essential of human liberty." *The Guardian* thinks that Mr. Wilson, in using "the remarkable freedom of speech and action enjoyed by an American President to advertise the world of his lofty conception of its duty toward the maintenance of peace," has done what "practically no other great executive officer could have done." It sees further that "the nobility of his vision of the future, of a world banded together to prevent war, of a universal and permanent reign of peace, makes an appeal which will come home with far greater force to Europe than to America." Continuing:

"We have already exprest our conviction that when this worst of all wars is over a definite and practical attempt must be made by a real concert of states, great and small, to place an insuperable barrier in the way of the greed and ambition of powerful countries, especially where small and weak ones are concerned. It is impossible for the world to sit still and calmly contemplate the practical certainty that some time during the next half-century there should be a deliberate repetition of the events which are drenching the universe with the blood of its young men and draining it of the treasure which should be used for the progress of civilization and the happiness of humanity.

"Hitherto mankind has lived through periodical alternations of war and peace, and in modern times there has been a tendency for war-making to become not only a science, but a business deliberately learned and followed with all the ardor of enthusiasm. When a man runs a highly successful business he is always in danger of becoming absorbed in it, and the present aggressor has grown so fat and prosperous upon more than fifty years of successful war that it would have been astonishing had he failed to learn what seemed to be the obvious lesson that fighting pays. That it should have been possible for President Wilson to say recently that it is now universally taken for granted that peace must be followed by definite action for the prevention of war is a significant indication of the extent to which his great ideal has already made progress. Nor can we doubt that much of that progress is attributable to the support he has himself given to the suggested League of Peace, and we are in cordial agreement with his dictum that the New World must be a party to it.

"Short of such participation it would be difficult to secure that the force guaranteeing peace should be 'so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged, or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it.' For the moment we need not make too much of the obvious fact that the adhesion of America to an omnipotent League of Peace might imply her creation of great armies and navies, or remind Mr. Wilson too pointedly of the opinion of Admiral Mahan that the British fleet has been the ultimate guaranty of that Monroe Doctrine which he hopes to see made world-enveloping. Under the new way of international life to which he looks forward there might be more methods than one of guaranteeing the peace. It would be not only absurd, but wrong, to carp at the ideal of that continuous peace which would be the most splendid boon ever conferred upon the world. It is every man's plain duty to work for the success of such an ideal, and the nations owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Wilson for his courage in so stedfastly supporting the idea of war against war."

"KEEP ON AIDING BELGIUM," IMPLORES MR. HOOVER

HERBERT C. HOOVER, Chairman of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, was given a dinner at the Hotel Astor in this city on Tuesday evening, February 13, when over 600 prominent persons honored him by their presence, and Mr. Hoover made an address which thrilled all who listened. Referring to Germany's decision that Americans must not continue their relief work in Belgium, announced only the day previous, Mr. Hoover urged that his hearers *not only continue their efforts for relief, but increase them.* And he further said:

"If it is necessary for the Americans to retire in favor of some other neutrals, the obligation upon the world will remain. The world can not resist the call of six millions of women and children for the bare subsistence of life.

"*God still reigns, and no matter what our temporary difficulties may be, the same faith and the same force which have enabled us to go thus far will enable these people to be saved.*

"Whether at the hands of this particular group of men, or at the hands of whatever neutral nation to whom the responsibility for administration of the work falls, the obligation of the American people to support such an administration, and thus to support these people, is no less than if it should happen to be directed by Americans themselves. It is an obligation toward humanity. There can be no slackening of our endeavors; there can be no relaxation of our responsibility in this matter."

Mr. Hoover said that ships of the Commission were in ports all over the world, and that the Commission had proposed to Germany that the work be carried on by other neutrals, or that lanes be agreed upon for its ships to pass in safety.

Answering a natural fear that food intended for Belgians had fallen or might fall into hands of the German Army, Mr. Hoover stated:

"We are satisfied that the German Army has never eaten one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the food provided. The Allied Governments never would have supplied us with $200,000,000 if we were supplying the German Army; and if the Germans had absorbed any considerable quantity of this food the population of Belgium would not now be alive.

"The crying need of Belgium to-day," declared Mr. Hoover, "is the care of 1,200,000 children for whom the Commission has been caring, and particularly of more than 400,000 babies, under three years of age, whose mothers have brought them twice every day to the Commission's canteen for milk."

Mr. Hoover's address inspired an editorial utterance by the Brooklyn *Eagle* headed "Belgian Relief Must Go On," in the course of which reference was made to the meager Belgian benefactions of certain rich American States as compared with those of Australian and Canadian provinces, and to the new sense of responsibility that should be felt here, and *The Eagle* further said:

"To speak of a new sense of responsibility indicates a belief that the work of Belgian relief will go on, in spite of the withdrawal of the Commission's agents, even in spite of war between the United States and Germany. *The Eagle so believes.* Some way will be found to continue a charity that simply *must* be continued in the interest of ordinary humanity. . . . What is required now are, first, an abiding faith that the worst developments of war can not extinguish a splendid enterprise of mercy, and, secondly, a resolve to support that enterprise to the utmost of our ability as a rich and prosperous people."

In a statement to the Associated Press, in London, on the 14th inst., Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, paid a remarkable tribute to the work of Mr. Hoover and his American associates, and closed by saying:

"I am sure that while we must say farewell to the American directors in this work we need not do so to American interest in the work. On the contrary, I am sure the American people will take pride in competing with the Allied nations in giving financial support to the great enterprise with which the name of America must forever remain associated."

His words may be accepted as prophecy by the thousands of DIGEST readers who have already contributed and the thousands more who will emulate their example, because moved by their spirit. We have room for but a few illustrations of it:

From far-away Hawaii comes a remittance of $1,200, sent by one DIGEST reader who requests that his name be not mentioned, but who says: "I hasten to donate the enclosure toward the Belgian Children's Fund, with the hope that the million dollars you look for may become ten times that sum before contributions cease."

"I would suggest that you send out your appeals frequently, as people lose them or put them aside." So writes a California lady, whose check for $500 is in evidence that her good impulses move quickly.

Says the president of a New York savings-institution: "I was greatly pleased to find that you clearly state there is to be no expense attached to the distribution (such as salaries, etc.). This fact prompts me to enclose my check for $25."

"The Belgian children must be saved," says another New-Yorker, "and it ought to be possible to raise the money in this city alone." To prove this he remits $36.

"As the father of four children I can not pass your appeal unimprest," says one parent, enclosing his check.

"Enclosed find my check for $60 to save five from slow starvation," says a Trust Company's president in Pennsylvania, "a reader of THE DIGEST for many years."

Make checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Since the above was put in type German authorities have decided that Americans may continue administering Belgian Relief.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from February 7 to February 13 inclusive.

$1,200.00—Kohala (Hawaii).

$471.30—Subscribers to "Ungdom," Omaha, Nebr.

$305.50—St. Mary's-on-the-Hill (Protestant Episcopal), Buffalo, N. Y.; $84.00 Sarah Emma Smith; $26.00 J. C. Obersheimer; $24.00 Mr. and Mrs. William J. Brooks; $12.00 each, Mrs. E. C. Hirton, Mrs. Nettie C. Nichols, Christine M. Ward, Annie Laycock, Arthur O. Swindell, Sarah E. Jones, Howard D. Beach, Alfred J. Ireland, Violet Morris, Helen Chamberlin, Altar Guild, Anonymous; $27.50 smaller partial subscriptions.

$300.00—Mrs. P. S. Swain.

$291.00—Citizens of Athens, Ga., through E. R. Hodgson, Jr.

$262.00—People of Ely, Nevada, and surrounding districts.

$200.00 Each—F. W. Ball, The American Tool Works Co.

$183.00—Presbyterian and Baptist Churches of Vacaville, Calif.

$180.09—People of Cambridge, Md.

$156.00 Each—Western Bridge & Construction Co., Omaha, Nebr., B. Arkell.

$150.00—Mlle. Louise Delisle Radzinski.

$144.00—The Ladies' Society, Warren Memorial Methodist Church.

$143.60—Citizens of Belmont, N. C.

$125.00—Anonymous.

$120.00 Each—G. N. Dayton, Mrs. Frank G. Noyes, W. R. Sloan, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McColl, Enid B. Alden, Father A. Hubert, Howard Huntington, J. C. Dougherty, B. W. Rogers.

$108.75—People of Fulton, N. Y.

$108.00 Each—Lisbon, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. Pierson D. Keys, Miss Elizabeth P. Martin.

$107.76—Edw. W. Belt.

$103.72—Churches and Community around Dimock, Pa.

$100.00 Each—On s'amuse, Knoxville, Tenn., J. L. Sweet, John E. Mitchell, Laura S. Ellwanger, Geo. L. Miller, C.D.H., McCandless Brothers, Tyler L. Redfield, The Keystone Driller Co., David Robinson, Woman's Club of Beaver, Pa., The Coquille Valley Sentinel, T.A.C., Mrs. Grace Jones Ashton, Hugh B. Mendel and Curren H. Mendel, Mrs. F. A. Chamberlain, W. S. Calderwood, C. D. Veilie Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Methodist Epscopal South and Presbyterian Churches of Chatham, Va., Numerous Anonymous Items.

$99.00—F. H. Drummond.

$96.00 Each—Mrs. F. E. House, O. P. Root, Hardwick Stove Co., Anonymous.

$85.35—Pupils of Balboa (Canal Zone) School.

$85.00—George Blythe and Children.

$84.32—People of Greenville, Ala.

$84.00 Each—Fortnightly Review Class, Officials and Employees of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

$83.10—Citizens of Walhalla, N. D.

$80.00 Each—Woman's Club, Gibson City, Ill., Ladies of Bremerton, Wash.

$76.00—St. David's Episcopal Church, Austin, Texas.

$75.00—Mrs. W. A. Bryant.

$72.00 Each—H. L. W., Mrs. Eliza A. and Miss Lucy W. Kurtz.

$63.81—M. E. Church, Pen Argyl, Pa.

$62.14—First Church of Christ Sunday School, Glastonbury, Conn.

$60.00 Each—"W. L. C. and Family," Eleanor Ryerson, H. C. Culver, "Cochise," "Collected at Hobkirk Inn, Camden, S. C.," Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Crane and Family, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kelman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Henry, John B. Dilworth, "J. G. C. and C. D. C.," Katharine Elizabeth Funkhouser, "E. C.," W. E. Jervey, Numerous "Anonymous" Items.

$58.55—"M. E. Sunday School, Pen Argyl, Pa."

$58.00—"The Cleveland Advertising Club."

$55.55—"Guests of Mrs. Allen's Home, St. Petersburg, Fla."

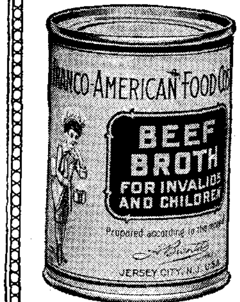
$55.25—"Junior Mothers' Section, Faculty Woman's Club, University of Minnesota."

$53.00—"Woman's Club of O'Bannon, Ky."

$52.05—"Methodist Sunday School, Warrenton, N. C."

$50.59—"Smile Awhile Club of Greenwood, Private School Children, Alto, Ga."

$50.00 Each—"Students, Theological Seminary of Virginia," "M. W. H. W.," W. P. Weston, P. C. Curtis, F. M. Steiner, T. B. Jenkins, "National Spring Co.," G. H. Roos, "F. L. S., Brookline, Mass.," "Terra Bella Presbyterian Sabbath School," "The Tar Heel Mica Co.," Mrs. W. M. Bunker, H. W. Pape, Adelaide Jay Brown,



First "aides" to the physician

Beneficial for children, sick or well

Franco-American Broths, made from pure meat juices in kitchens famed for cleanliness, are ideal for the youngsters. They are splendidly and wholesomely stimulating to the digestive system, increasing the flow of gastric juices and contributing to the proper assimilation of food.

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Wise mothers, as well as physicians, know the vast importance to the growing child of a sound, healthy, active digestion. They appreciate also how great an aid Franco-American Broths are in maintaining the digestion in such a healthy condition. For those children who cannot digest milk properly these broths are especially welcome. They are also valuable in giving variety to the milk diet. Absolutely safe (sterilized).

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May be taken hot or cold
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H. W. Perrigo, Dr. H. S. Mount, Mrs. S. W. Patterson, "Anonymous Items."

$49.32—"First Baptist Church of Milledgeville, Ga."

$48.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene W. Lewis, Marthe de Libert, Ned, George and Mrs. Edw. H. Letchworth, "Hawthorne Av., E. Orange, N. J.," Mr. and Mrs. C. Caswell Ellis, Geo. S. Page, Miss Marjorie Congdon, Miss Marjorie Blanchard and Friends, "The Pathfinder Girls, Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, N. J.," "Anonymous."

$44.60—"People of Clancey, Mont."

$42.00—"Miss Haskell's School, Boston, Mass."

$41.00—"Presbyterian Church S. S., Winchester, Va."

$40.00—Hattie B. Metcalfe and Brother.

$39.20—"Town of Greenville, Calif."

$38.51—"Presbyterian Sunday School, Milledgeville, Ga."

$36.00 Each—C. N. Williams, Geo. V. Doerr, "The Marie Depage Circle for Belgian Relief," "Sunday School, First Baptist Church, Butler, Mo.," Mrs. W. R. Brown, "Girls and Faculty, St. Mary's Hall, Faribault, Minn.," "The News Reporter," "E. Aurora Baptist Sunday School," "Four Citizens of Upper Montclair, N. J.," "Church of the People, Los Angeles, Calif.," H. B. Keneally, Edw. A. and Mrs. Della F. Young, Anna Marx, "Interdenominational Missionary Society of Wausau, Wis.," "Little Rivers," "B. M. W., Bay City," H. N. Gary, "Harcourt Place School, Gambier, Ohio," "Cranford Unit Club," "H. B. W., Baltimore," "Anonymous."

$35.00—Mrs. Geo. W. Johnson and Friends.

$33.59—"Stanfordville Christian Church and Sunday School."

$32.89—"Indianapolis Branch, American Fund for French Wounded."

$32.00 Each—May Griffiths and Friends, "Employees, Cokedale Coal Co. of Sedro-Woolley, Wash."

$31.00—J. B. Stickney and Friends.

$30.00 Each—"Citizens of College Springs, Iowa.," J. C. Harper, Maria T. Alsop.

$29.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. Ried and Friends, "Woman's Library Club of West Plains, Mo.," Helen H. and Mildred Sykes, Ida Cavert.

$28.57—"William Penn High School for Girls, Phila."

$28.00 Each—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ruthrauff and Others, "A Few Friends, Wawa, Pa.," C. C. Curry.

$27.50—"Anonymous."

$27.00 Each—Blair D. Taylor and Family, "Students of Maury High School."

$26.75—"Williamsburg Presbyterian Church and Sunday School."

$26.15—"People of Pen Argyl, Pa."

$26.00 Each—"Methodist Church, Warrenton, N. C.," "Presbyterian Church, Carlisle, Ky.," "Sciotoville (Ohio) M. E. Men's Bible Class," Mrs. A. B. Stevens and Mrs. H. H. Webb.

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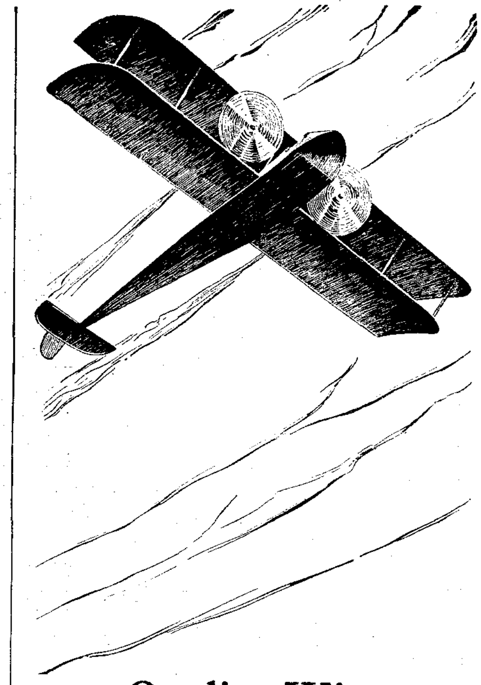

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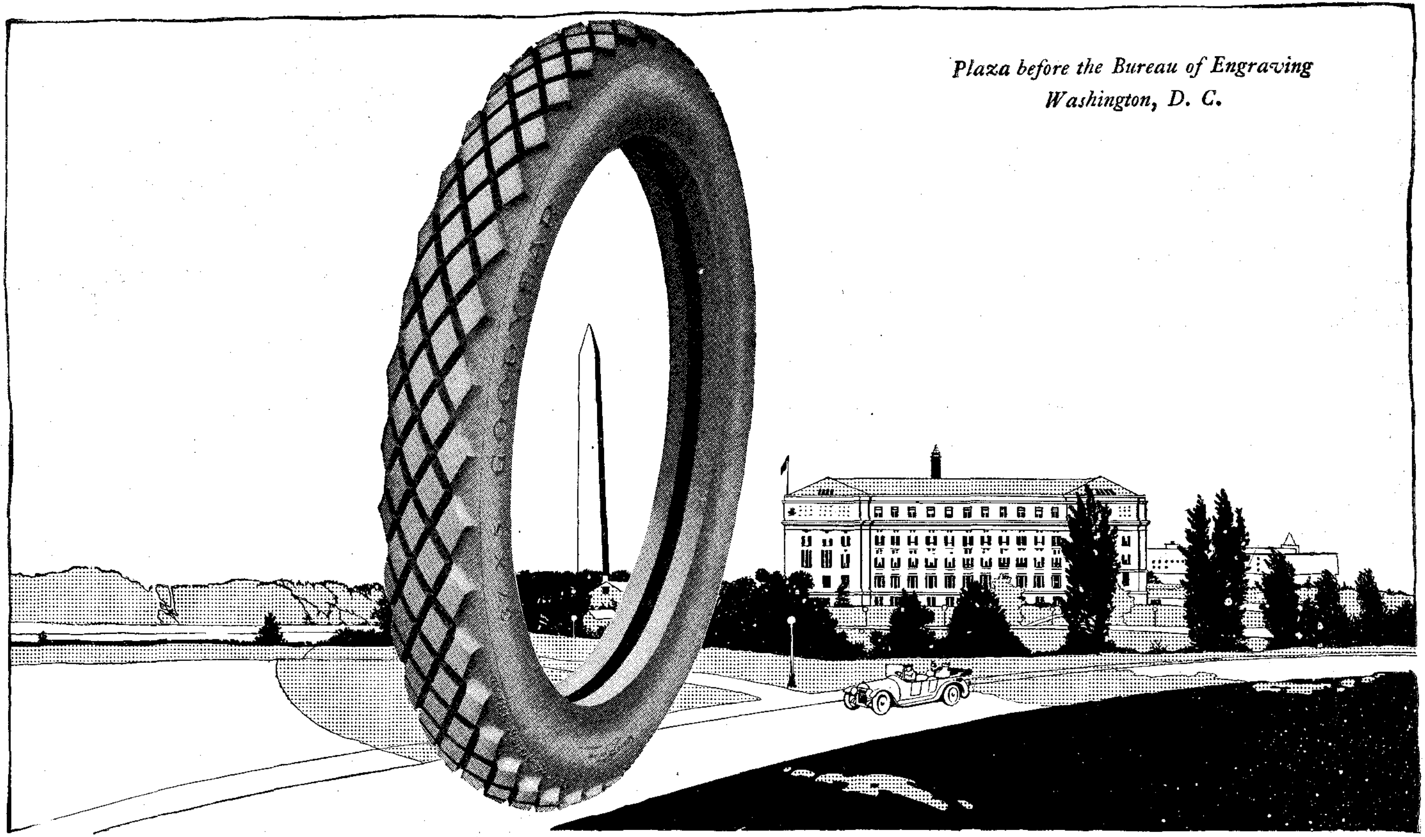

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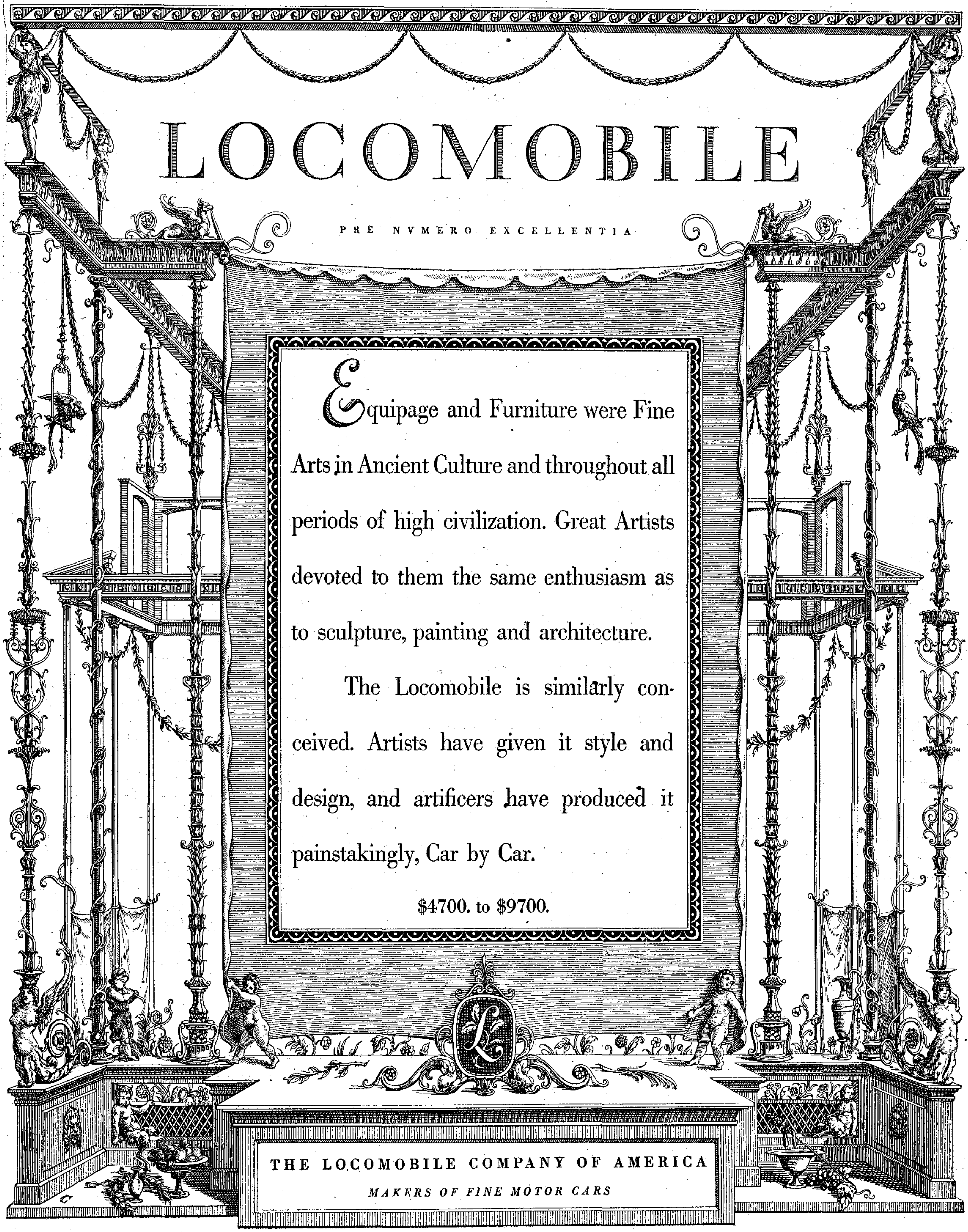

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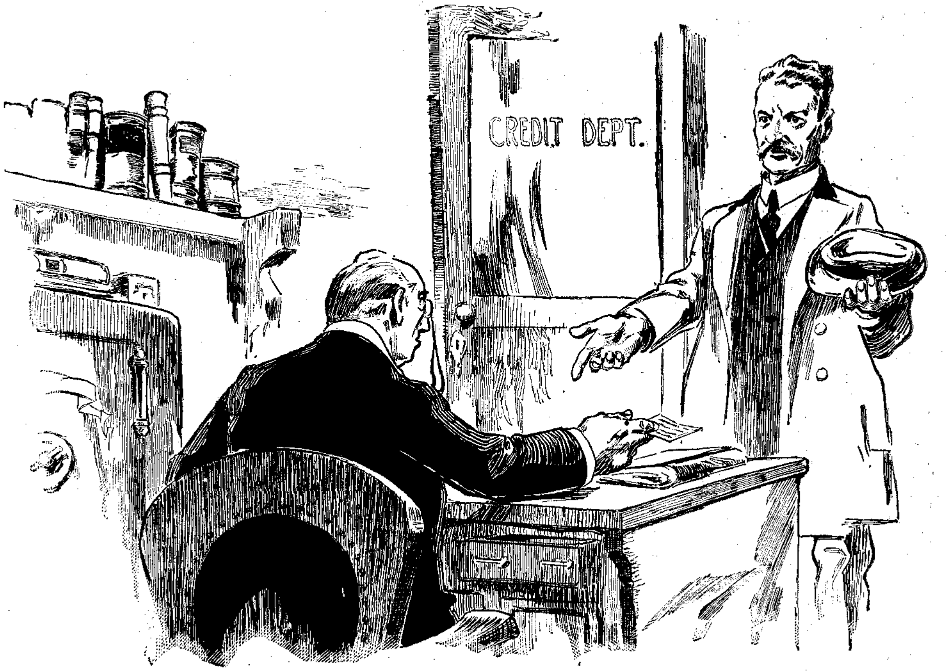
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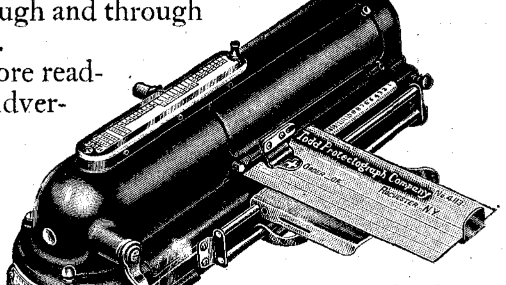

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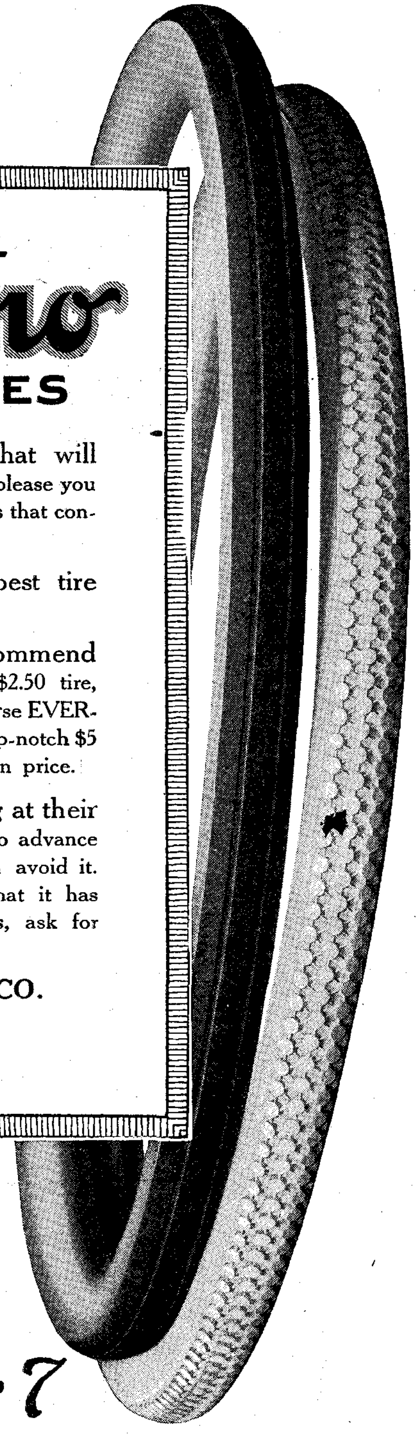

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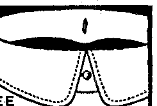

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Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$1,319.39.

Total this report—$25,898.22.

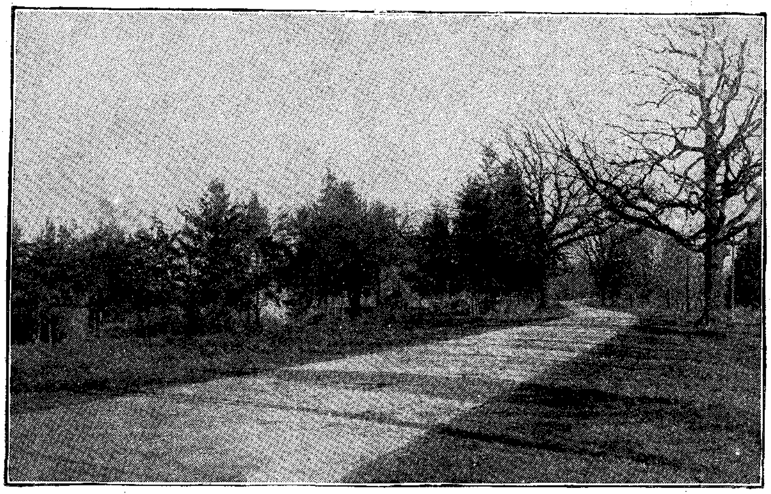
Previously reported—$200,643.95.

Grand total—$226,542.17.

Kelly-Springfield Tires

Some people have luck; others have Kelly-Springfields. The trouble with luck is that it isn't a thing you can count on.

Kelly-Springfield
Yours truly
Lotta Miles



Eight miles of concrete on Cambria-Wrights Corners Road in Niagara County, N. Y. Built by Harrodine Bros., Spencerport, N. Y., Contractors. W. M. Acheson, Division Engineer, State Highway Department.

Durable Roads Are Obtainable—the Motorist Should Act

Motor clubs and associations everywhere are joining the movement for good roads. The motorist knows better than anyone else how serious is the road problem of today. Next to the farmer, he is the most vitally concerned. It is motor car traffic which is tearing our highways to pieces, making them unfit for travel and piling up maintenance costs which no community can afford. *These are very likely to be recovered by the community in higher taxes.* The only remedy is the quick and systematic building of permanent highways.

The three million motor car owners in this country are a power if they all pull together and urge, each in his own community, a sufficient mileage of permanent roads. They are property owners and tax payers, entitled to be heard.

The point is to be definite about it, to settle upon a system of permanent roads in county or state, and then raise enough money by a bond issue to build the most enduring type.

For the following reasons, this should be concrete:

1. Concrete makes a hard, even road surface, unaffected by weather.
2. It is easy to build in any locality; the materials are nearly always to be found in the immediate neighborhood.
3. The concrete surface is just right for motor car traction. It is even without being slippery. The gritty surface gives tires the grip needed.
4. Concrete is safe and comfortable to drive on. Every motorist knows how it feels to swing upon a clean, even stretch of it, after jolting over ruts, holes and mud.
5. Its universal use in great engineering works is evidence of its solidity and strength.
6. The upkeep is negligible.
7. It costs less to build than any other permanent road.

WHY BUILD ROADS NOT DESIGNED FOR MOTOR CAR TRAVEL JUST BECAUSE **THEY** COST LESS TO CONSTRUCT? This is a question for the motorist to answer by organized, definite action.

It takes a lifetime to build a system of permanent roads by laying scattered stretches with current road funds. You want your roads good while you are still alive to enjoy them.

Road officials are glad to build permanent roads of concrete, if the tax payers want them. Bring the matter to their attention in your community, after acquainting yourself with the facts. Write for Bulletin No. 136.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

CURRENT POETRY

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, relieved, by his resignation from the post of United States Minister to Holland, from the bonds of diplomatic silence, contributes to the New York *Times* this intensely passionate expression of his feelings in the world's crisis. Those who share his emotion will be glad of his spokesmanship, and others will not let the bitterness of his partizanship blind them to the excellence of his verse.

MARE LIBERUM

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

You dare to say with perjured lips:
"We fight to make the ocean free"—
You whose black trail of butchered ships
Bestrews the bed of every sea
Where German submarines have wrought
Their horrors! Have you never thought
What you call freedom men call piracy?

Unnumbered ghosts that haunt the wave
Where you have murdered cry you down,
And seamen whom you would not save
Weave now in weed-grown depths a crown
Of shame for your imperious head,
A dark memorial of the dead,
Women and children whom you left to drown.

Nay, not till thieves are set to guard
The gold, and corsairs called to keep
O'er peaceful commerce watch and ward,
And wolves to herd the helpless sheep,
Shall men and women look to thee,
Thou ruthless Old Man of the Sea,
To safeguard law and freedom on the deep!

In nobler breeds we put our trust:
The nations in whose sacred lore
The "ought" stands out above the "must,"
And honor rules in peace and war.
With these we hold in soul and heart,
With these we choose our lot and part
Till liberty is safe on sea and shore.

Several of the poems of Alan Seeger, the young American who died fighting with the Foreign Legion on the field of Belloyen-Santerre, have already been reprinted in these columns. A volume of his poems has recently been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, with a sympathetic introduction by William Archer. From it we quote this stately and spirited ode. The poet had hoped to read it in Paris on Decoration day, before the statue of Lafayette and Washington, but his "permission" unfortunately did not arrive in time. Of it Mr. Archer writes: "If the war has produced a nobler utterance, it has not come my way."

ODE IN MEMORY OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FALLEN FOR FRANCE

(*To have been read before the statue of Lafayette and Washington in Paris, on Decoration day, May 30, 1916*)

BY ALAN SEEGER

I

Ay, it is fitting on this holiday,
Commemorative of our soldier dead,
When—with sweet flowers of our New England May
Hiding the lichened stones by fifty years made gray—
Their graves in every town are garlanded,
That pious tribute should be given, too,
To our intrepid few
Obscurely fallen here beyond the seas.
Those to preserve their country's greatness died;
But by the death of these
Something that we can look upon with pride
Has been achieved, nor wholly unreplied

Can sneerers triumph in the charge they make
That from a war where Freedom was at stake
America withheld and, daunted, stood aside.

II

Be they remembered here with each reviving Spring,
Not only that in May, when life is loveliest,
Around Neuville-Saint-Vaast and the disputed crest
Of Vimy, they, superb, unfaltering,
In that fine onslaught that no fire could halt,
Parted impetuous to their first assault;
But that they brought fresh hearts and springlike, too,
To that high mission, and 'tis meet to strew
With twigs of lilac and Spring's earliest rose
The cenotaph of those
Who in the cause that history most endears
Fell in the sunny morn and flower of their young years.

III

Yet sought they neither recompense nor praise,
Nor to be mentioned in another breath
Than their blue-coated comrade whose great days
It was their pride to share—ay, share even to the death!
Nay, rather, France, to you they rendered thanks
(Seeing they came for honor, not for gain),
Who, opening to them your glorious ranks,
Gave them that grand occasion to excel,
That chance to live the life most free from stain
And that rare privilege of dying well.

IV

O friends! I know not since that war began
From which no people nobly stands aloof
If in all moments we have given proof
Of virtues that were thought American.
I know not if in all things done and said
All has been well and good,
Or if each one of us can hold his head
As proudly as he should,
Or, from the pattern of those mighty dead
Whose shades our country venerates to-day,
If we've not somewhat fallen and somewhat gone astray.
But you to whom our land's good name is dear,
If there be any here
Who wonder if her manhood be decreased,
Relaxed its sinews and its blood less red
Than that at Shiloh and Antietam shed,
Be proud of these, have joy in this at least,
And cry: "Now heaven be praised
That in that hour that most imperiled her,
Menaced her liberty, who foremost raised
Europe's bright flag of freedom, some there were
Who, not unmindful of the antique debt,
Came back the generous path of Lafayette;
And when of a most formidable foe
She checked each onset, arduous to stem—
Foiled and frustrated them—
On those red fields where blow with furious blow
Was countered, whether the gigantic fray
Rolled by the Meuse or at the Bois Sabot,
Accents of ours were in the fierce mêlée;
And on those furthest rims of hallowed ground
Where the forlorn, the gallant charge expires,
When the slain bugler has long ceased to sound,
And on the tangled wires
The last wild rally, staggers, crumbles, stops,
Withered beneath the shrapnel's iron showers:
Now heaven be thanked, we gave a few brave drops;
Now heaven be thanked, a few brave drops are ours."

V

There, holding still, in frozen stedfastness,
Their bayonets toward the beckoning frontiers,
They lie—our comrades—lie among their peers,
Clad in the glory of fallen warriors,
Grim clusters under thorny trellises,
Dry, furthest foam upon disastrous shores,
Leaves that made last year beautiful, still strewn
Even as they fell, unchanged, beneath the changing moon;
And earth in her divine indifference
Rolls on, and many paltry things and mean
Prate to be heard and caper to be seen.
But they are silent, calm; their eloquence
Is that incomparable attitude;
No human presences their witness are,
But summer clouds and sunset crimson-hued,
And showers and night winds and the northern star.

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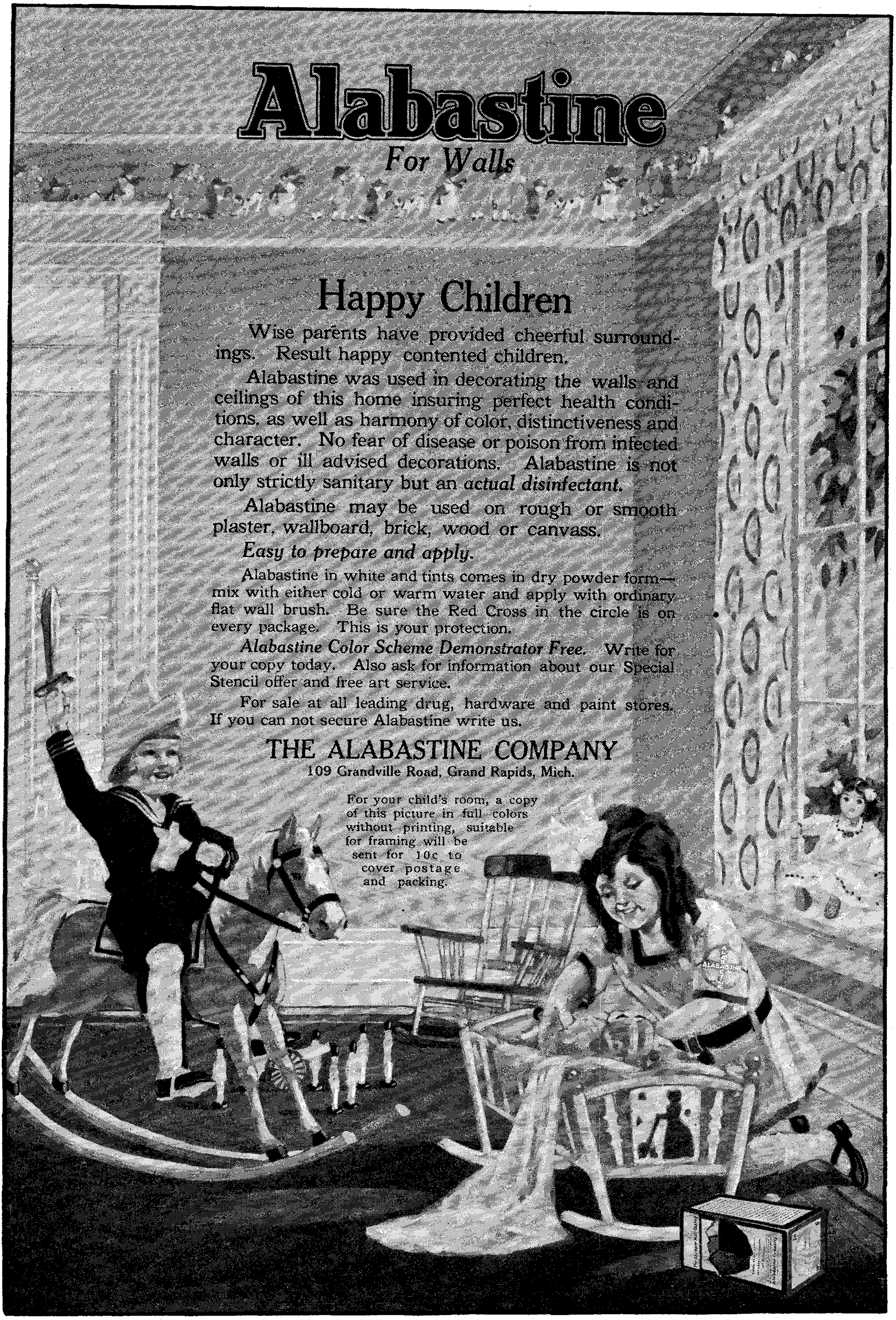
COVER THE EARTH



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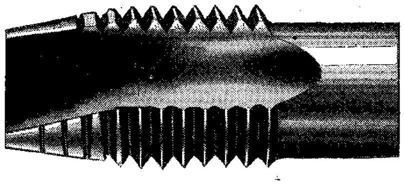

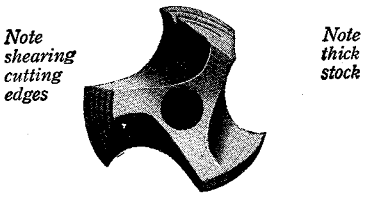

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They Agree?

Nay, even our salutations seem profane,
Opposed to their Elysian quietude;
From an ignobler plane
And undistinction of our lesser parts:
Hail, brothers, and farewell; you are twice blest,
brave hearts.
Double your glory is who perished thus,
For you have died for France and vindicated us.

From "Songs Out of School," mentioned last week, we also take this interesting little morality—a trifle too didactic, perhaps, but engaging, nevertheless, in its simplicity and its music.

THE HIGH ROAD

By H. H. Bashford

Oh, once you were a bridle-path,
An hundred years and more ago,
Across the hills, and o'er the hills,
Your slender way you went;
Great-grandad was not married then,
I wonder whom you carried then
Across the hills and o'er the hills,
By many a steep ascent.

"On steady horse they went their way,
My stripling shoulders bore them well,
Across the hills and o'er the hills,
By valleys green and gold;
The gipsy to his tent I took,
The landlord for his rent I took,
The lover to his lady's hearth,
The farmer to his fold."

And now you carry motor-cars,
Are broad and white and fair to see,
Important people know you well,
So straight you are, and strong,
And now you carry kings sometimes,
The tramp of armies rings sometimes,
Across the hills and o'er the hills
Your mighty ways along.

"Yes, now I carry kings sometimes,
Important people know me well,
And men of wealth and motor-cars
I bear from town to town.
If only I could know them now,
What wonders I could show them now,
The simple folk that loved me once,
Before I gained renown."

Dear road, your secret tell me now,
Who also would be great like you,
And rise above my present lot,
And lose my humble name,
How came it that the bridle-path,
The slender, fond, and idle path,
That once you were in days gone by
Has won so great a fame?

"Grim engines have gone over me,
With granite have they walled me in,
With iron tools they wrought at me,
And labored long and late.
'Twas thus I had to pay for it,
And there's no other way for it—
They hammer down your wayward earth,
And so they make you great."

We find this exquisite picture in *The New Republic*.

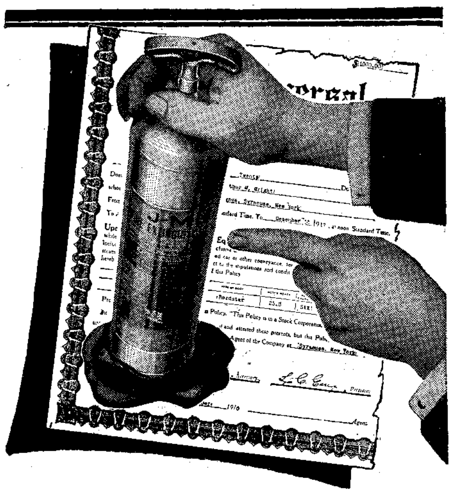
A BREAD-AND-BUTTER LETTER

By Alice Duer Miller

There is a willow grows beside a pool,
Its long gray branches sweep the marble rim
And from those waters shadowy and cool
The stars shine large and dim.

From open valleys filled with little lakes
All through the night a hundred breezes blow,
All through the night the willow makes
A whispering soft and low.

Here in the dusty street there are no trees
To whisper and the sky is dark and gray,
And yet I see the stars, I feel the breeze
So far, so far away.



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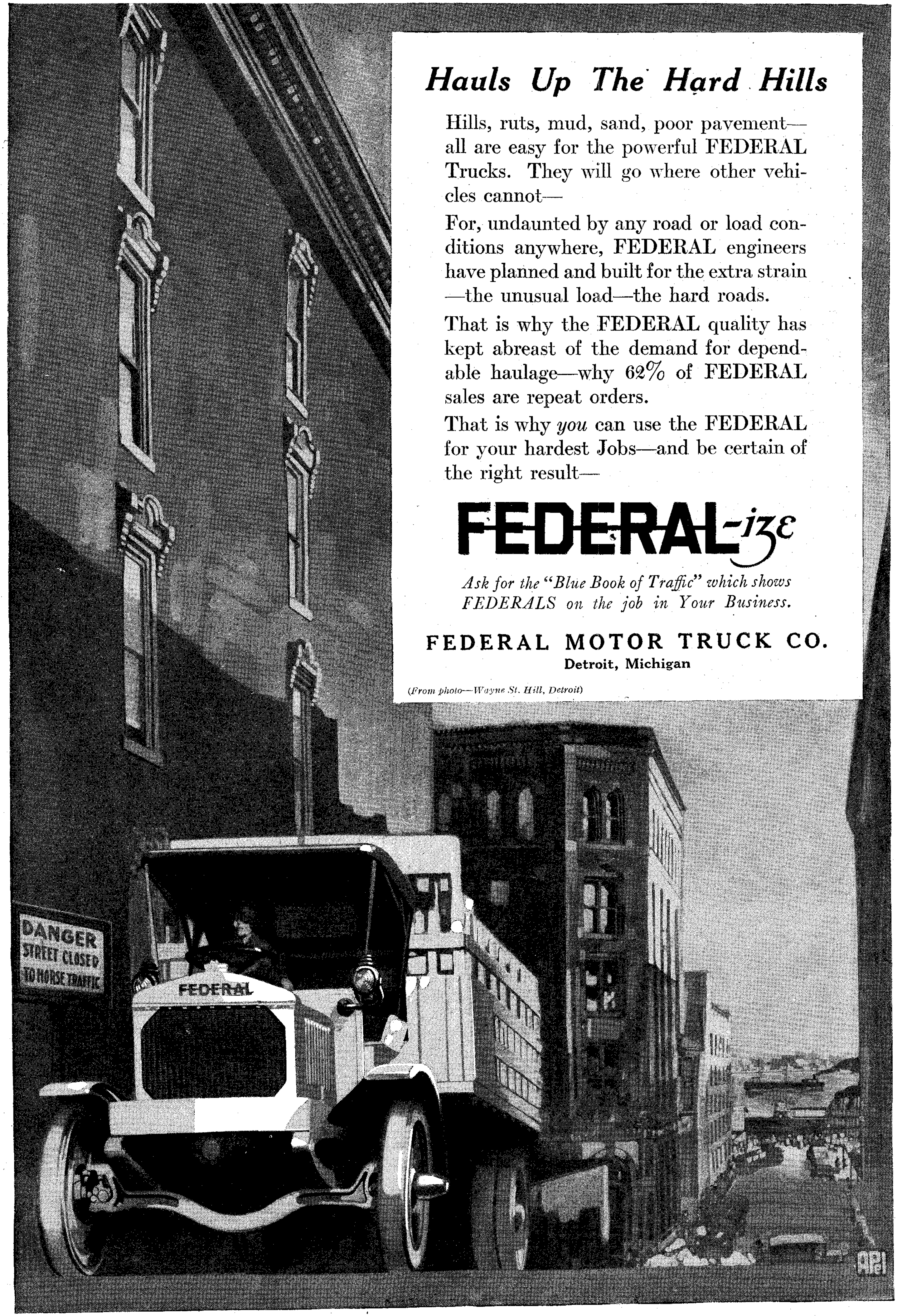

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

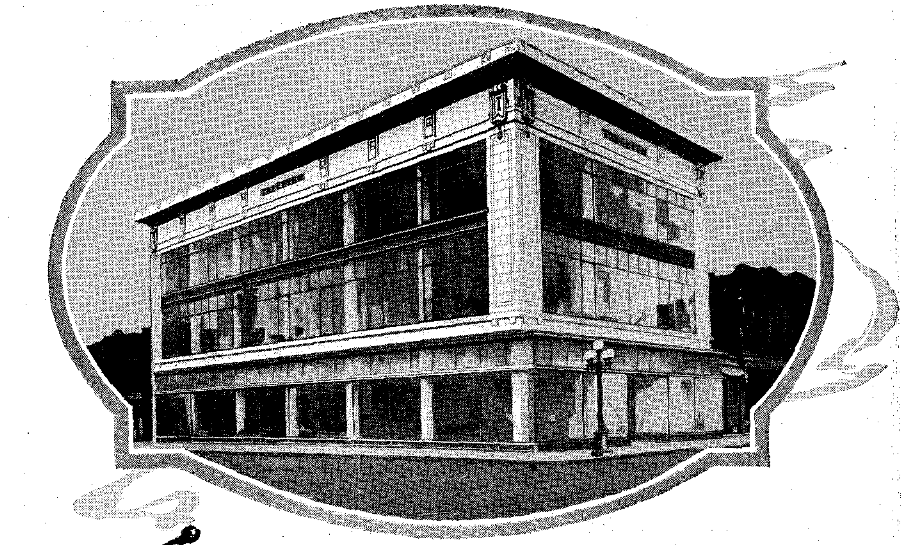
THE RISE OF HENRY FORD

"WHEN you get a pacifist backed against the wall, he's the fiercest fighter you ever saw. He spits fire." It was something like this that Henry Ford, who had sent out the famous peace-ship last year, told the reporters when war was first threatened with Germany and they were anxious to know what the inventor would do. And when Ford had launched that dictum, he proceeded to show he meant it by offering his factories, together with his entire personal fortune of probably a hundred million dollars, to the Government. Moreover, he offered it all without interest or profits of any sort.

Nor was this all. He announced his belief in the submarine as a means of defense, and he offered to build for the nation a thousand one-man submarines a day for any specified length of time—enough to string in a bellicose necklace around the country's coast. That is the sort of pacifist Henry Ford is.

But he is also a self-made man: he went to work early and stayed late; he plugged hard summer and winter, with endless industry and faith in an ultimate goal, until now he has become not only one of the richest but one of the best-loved men in America. Just how he made himself is the theme of a very interesting and timely work written by Ruth Wilder Lane, and published by Ellis O. Jones, of the Ford peace-expedition. In its pages are given many generally unknown details of the manufacturer's life and rise. It is absorbing to follow the account of the early days of the Ford tractor, the Ford car . . . in fact, the automobile in general as it was constructed bit by bit, in the brain of the inventor. Concerning the genesis of the tractor, we are told:

> As a boy, he exhausted the possibilities of the farm-shop. His last work in it was the building of a small steam-engine. For this, helped partly by pictures, partly by his boyish ingenuity, he made his own patterns, his own castings, did his own machine-work.
>
> His material was bits of old iron, pieces of wagon-tires, stray teeth from harrows—anything and everything from the scrap-pile in the shop which he could utilize in any imaginable way. When the engine was finished Harry mounted it on an improvised chassis which he had cut down from an old farm-wagon, attached it by a direct drive to a wheel on one side, something like a locomotive connecting-rod, and capped the whole with a whistle which could be heard for miles.
>
> When he had completed the job he looked at the result with some natural pride. Sitting at the throttle, tooting the ear-splitting whistle, he charged up and down the meadow-lot at nearly ten miles an hour, frightening every cow on the place. But after all his work, for some reason the engine did not please him long.



"We Could Strike a Match—anywhere *inside* the basement walls, while *outside* water stood against them for three weeks," writes Mr. H. T. Liebert, architect—in referring to the basement of the Trevelen Building, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

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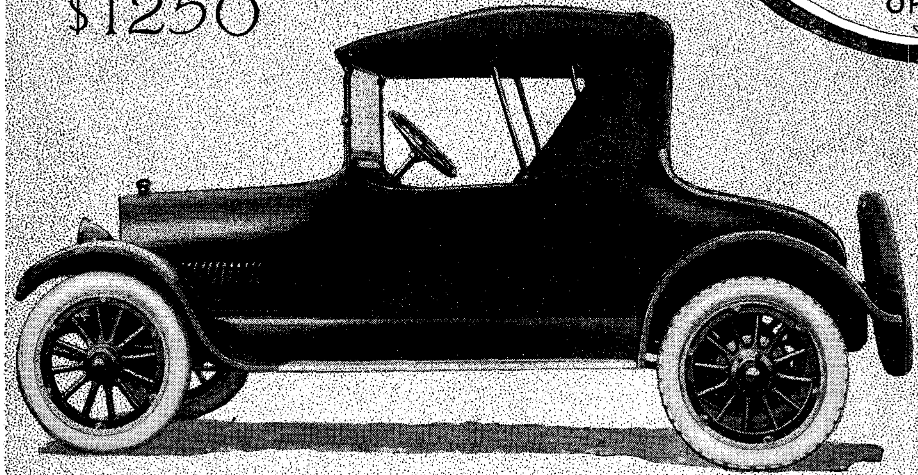

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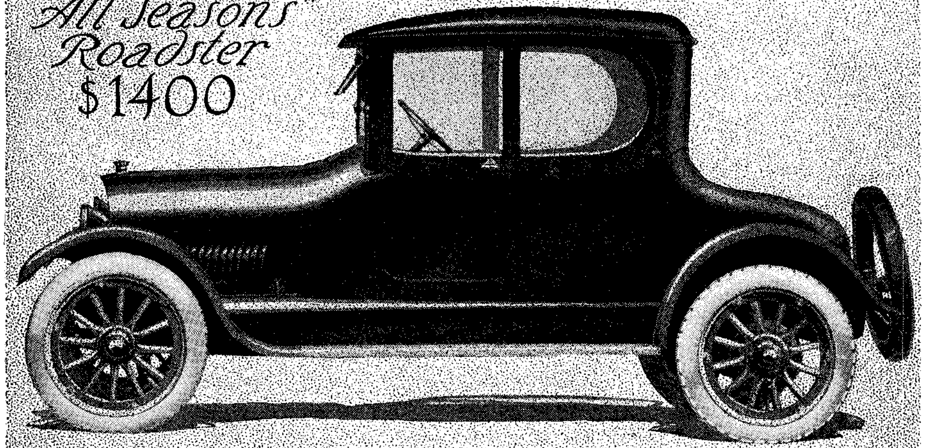

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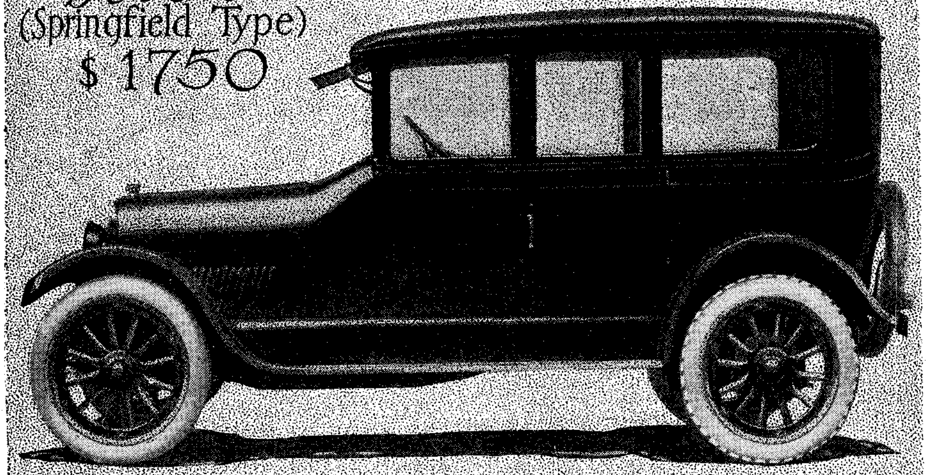
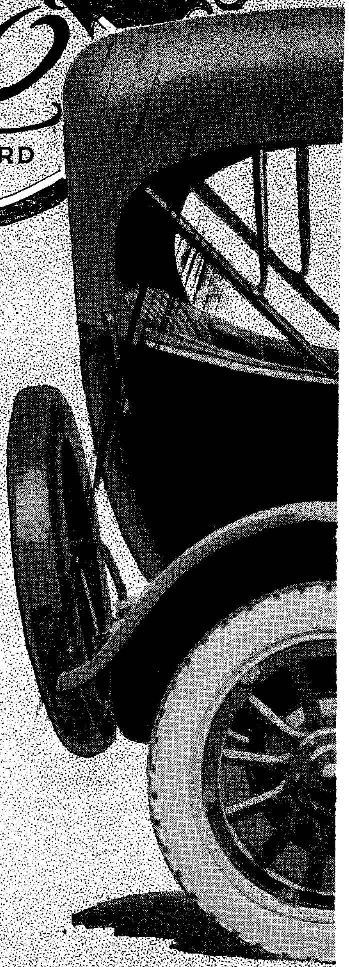


Note: All prices are f. o. b. factory, Lansing, Michigan and subject to increase without notice



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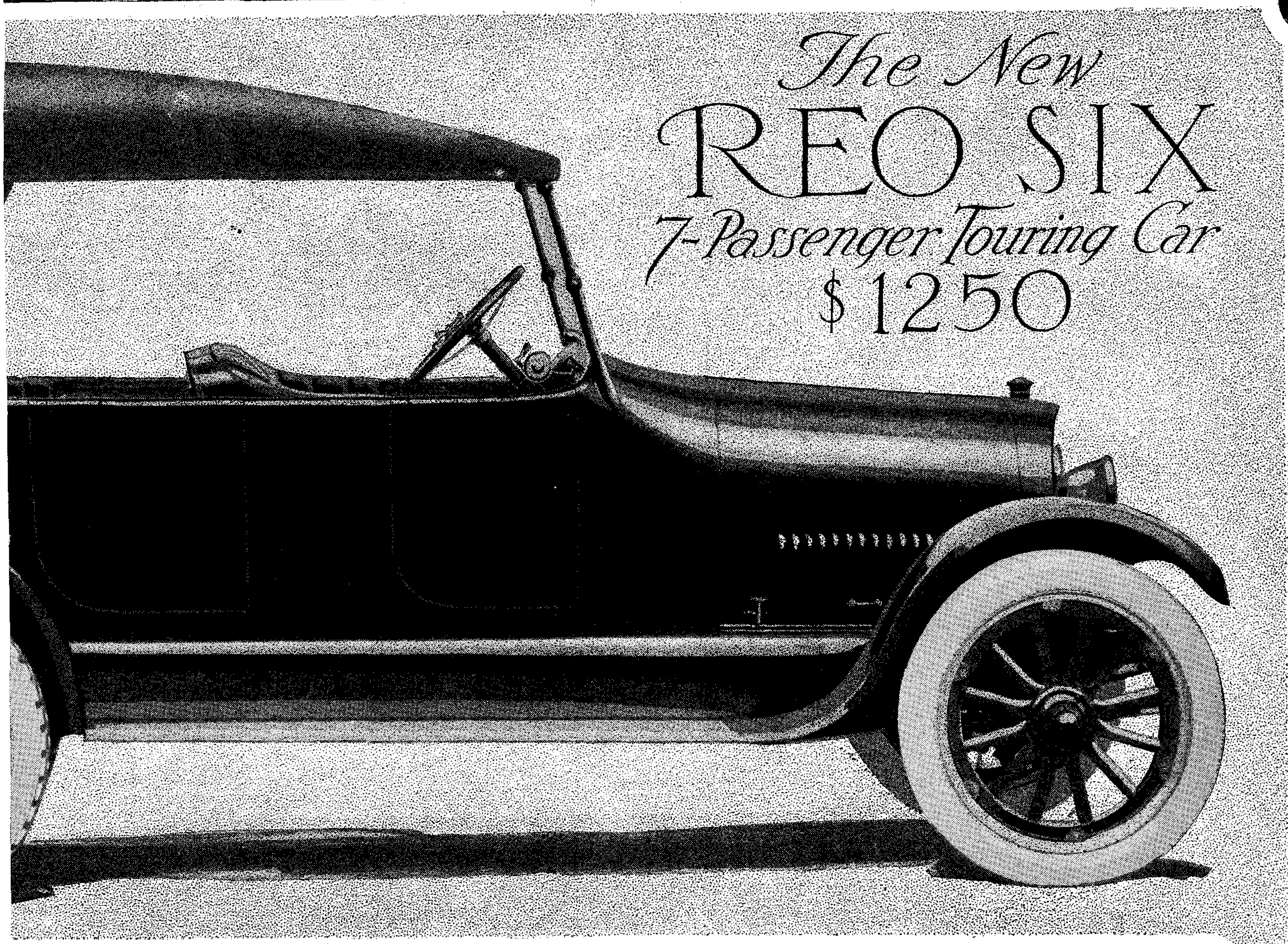

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REFINED AND IMPROVED in many important details, making for betterment in performance and in riding qualities, but essentially the same in design. For we Reo Folk saw to it that this Six was fundamentally right before we let the first one leave the factory.

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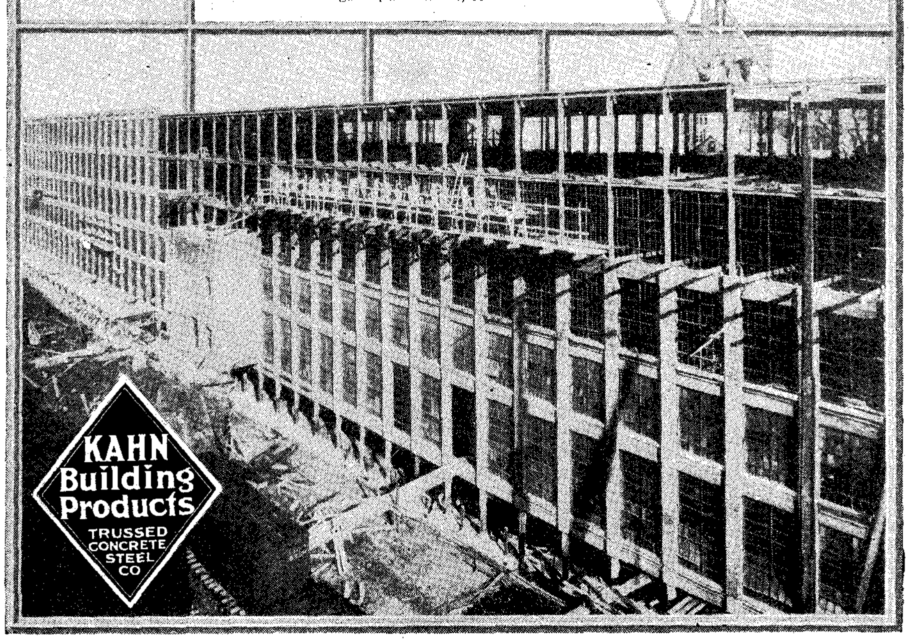

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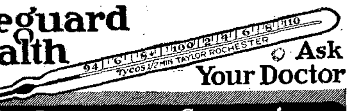

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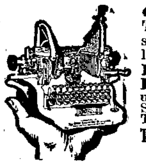

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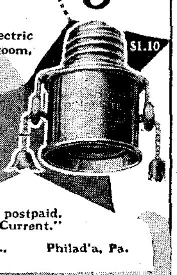

DIM-A-LITE
FIVE CHANGES OF LIGHT

Possibly the lack of enthusiasm with which it was received disappointed him.

And again, in the following series of events we see the fundamental idea of standardized manufacturing terminating out of the contemplation of a simple thing. We are told that, after he had come to Detroit and found work as a mechanic, he moved rapidly forward until he was earning enough to get himself a few of the things which were not exactly essential to keeping life in his body. So, we read:

He bought a watch. It had taken him only a few months to master his task in the dry-dock works so thoroughly that his wages were raised. Later they were raised again. Then he was getting five dollars a week, more than enough to pay his expenses, without night-work. He left the jeweler's shop, but he brought with him a watch, the first he had ever owned.

Immediately he took it to pieces. When its scattered parts lay on a table before him he looked at them and marveled. He had paid three dollars for the watch, and he could not figure out any reason why it should have cost so much. "It ran," he says. "It had some kind of a dark composition case, and it weighed a good deal, and it went along all right—never lost or gained more than a certain amount in any given day.

"But there wasn't anything about that watch that should have cost three dollars. Nothing but a lot of plain parts, made out of cheap metal. I could have made one like it for one dollar, or even less. But it cost me three. The only way I could figure it out was that there was a lot of waste somewhere."

Then he remembered the methods of production at the James Flower Company. He reasoned that probably the watch factory had turned out only a few hundred of that design, and then tried something else—alarm-clocks, perhaps. The parts had been made by the dozen, some of them had probably been filed down by hand, to make them fit.

Then he got the great idea. A factory—a gigantic factory, running with the precision of a machine, turning out watches by the thousands and tens of thousands—watches all exactly alike, every part cut by an exact die.

How he began thinking of inventing a self-propelling vehicle for private purposes is given us in the account of a fortuitous experience he had on the streets of Detroit. As had happened before with many inventors, this was a mere incident, one which would have been passed over by the average man without a reflection. But with Ford it was different. Miss Lane tells us how he was shopping in a down-town store, and came out with his arms full of bundles. She continues:

He came out of the store, just at the moment that Detroit's pride, a new steam-propelled fire-engine, came puffing around the corner. It was going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, with impressive clatter and clang, pouring clouds of black smoke from the stack. Detroit's citizens crowded the sidewalks to view it as it went by. Henry Ford, gripping his bundles, stood on the curb and looked at it. Here was his first chance to see a steam-engine built to run without a prepared road-bed and rails.

It was the original of one of those pictures we sometimes see now with a smile, murmuring, "How quaint!" A huge round boiler, standing high in the back, supplied fully half of its bulk. Ford made a hasty calculation of the probable weight of water it carried in proportion to its power. The result appalled him. He thoughtfully watched the engine until it was out of sight. Then he resumed his way home. On the train he sat in deep thought, now and then figuring a little on the back of an old envelop.

"I couldn't get that steam-engine out of my mind," he says. "What an awful waste of power! The weight of the water in that boiler bothered me for weeks."

So it was that he began to think of using gasoline, and, after much toil, succeeded in building a satisfactory engine. Then came the problem of hooking it up to wheels. We are told that his thoughts ran along some such line as this:

Always before, carriages had been pulled. Naturally enough his first thought was to apply the power of the engine to the front wheels. Then how should he steer? What mechanism should he use, powerful enough to turn the hind wheels, against the pull of the engine, and flexible enough to respond quickly and make a sharp turn? Then there was the problem of the throttle and the gears. The machine must be able to go more slowly, or to pick up speed again, without shutting off the power. The driver must be able, when necessary, to throw off the power entirely, and to apply it quickly again, without stopping the engine.

Often Mrs. Ford came out and sat on a box, watching while he fitted parts together or tried different transmission devices. He had settled finally on a leather belt, passing over the fly-wheel and connecting with the rear axle. A pulley arrangement, controlled by a lever, tightened or loosened this belt, thus increasing or decreasing the speed of the automobile. That broad strip of leather, enclosed, running from the engine on the rear axle to the pulley under the front seat, was the parent of the planetary system of transmission.

Then comes the tale of the trial trip. It is a true bit of mechanical history, as picturesque as the maiden voyage of "Fulton's Folly" up the Hudson. We learn:

The machine was almost finished. A few more screws, a tightening of the leather belt, the placing of the steering-lever, and it would be complete. He had spent four years of hard work, and harder thought, on its building. . . . . . .

The engine was in place, the gears adjusted. He tightened the leather belt and tested the pulley again. Then he set the rear axle on blocks of wood, lifting the wheels from the ground and started the engine. The cough of the cylinder quickened into a staccato bark, the fly-wheel blurred with speed. Then Ford tightened the pulley, the broad leather belt took hold. The rear wheels spun.

She was running!

It remained only to test the machine in actual going on the ground. Ford went to work on the steering-gear. He

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had thought it all out before he had made all the parts. Now he must put them together, fit them into place, and test them.

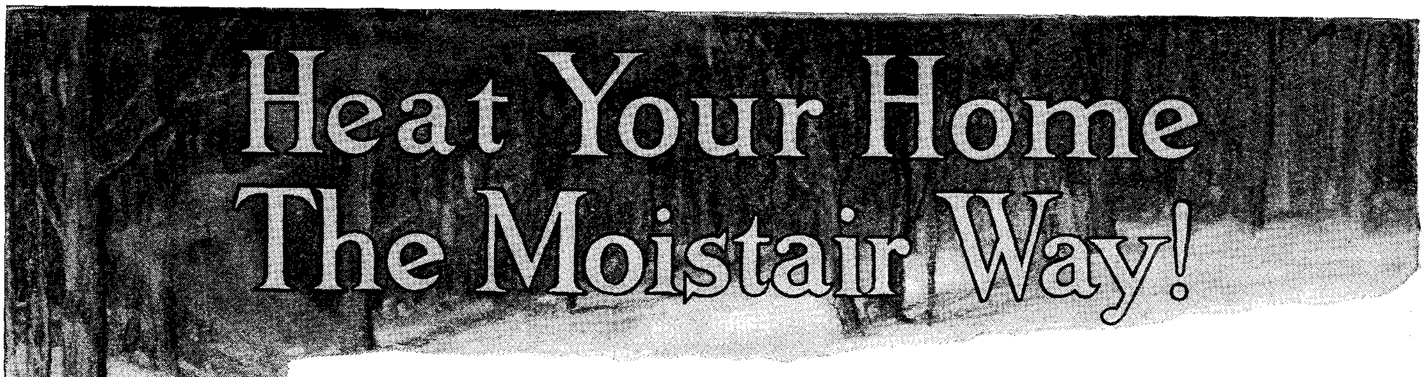
At midnight he was still working. At one o'clock he had the front wheels blocked up and was testing the steering-lever. It needed some changes. At two o'clock they were finished. He started the engine again and it missed fire. Something was wrong with the spark.

At three o'clock he started the engine again, nailed a couple of old boards together for a seat and opened wide the shed-doors. The rain was falling in torrents and under foot the light snow had turned to thin slush on the frozen ground. It was very dark. He pushed the machine into the yard and hung a lantern over the dashboard for a headlight. Inside the shed, Mrs. Ford, in a voice shaking with excitement, begged him to wait until morning, but he did not listen. The engine and steering-gears were protected from the rain and no discomfort could have equaled for him the disappointment of another delay.

The time had come when he could prove his theories. He would not waste one minute of it. The engine was already running. He stept into the car, sat down, and slowly, carefully, tightened the pulley. Then, in the first Ford automobile, he rode away from the old shed. When he felt the machine moving under him he tightened his grasp on the steering-lever. Suddenly the light of the lantern showed him a dozen things he had never noticed in the yard before. The clothes-pole loomed menacingly before him, a pile of flower-pots seemed to grow out of all proportion to its ordinary size. The machine wobbled unsteadily, while he desperately struggled to drive it in a straight line. He turned it from the flower-pots, jerked it back in time to avoid running into the fence, and headed straight for the clothes-pole. It seemed to jump at him. At the last minute he thought of the pulley. He loosened the leather belt, the engine spun wildly, the car stopt. Henry Ford got out, breathing hard, and pushed the machine around the clothes-pole.

"You see, I not only had to make the machine, but I had to get into it and learn how to steer it while it was running," he says. It occurred to him that he would like a good wide space for the job. After he had rescued the machine from the clothes-pole he turned it toward the street. Chug-chugging away, he passed the house, drove over the gravel sidewalk, and turned down Edison Avenue. The scattered houses were dark and silent, every one was asleep.

The little machine, rattling and coughing, proceeded through the thin slush in jerks and jumps, doing valiantly with its one cylinder. Perched on the rough board seat, Henry Ford battled with the steering-lever, while on the sidewalk Mrs. Ford, wrapt in her shawl, anxiously kept pace with them. It was not difficult to do, for the car was not breaking any future speed limits. At the end of the first block Ford turned the car successfully, and rode down the side street, zigzagging widely from side to side in his effort to drive straight ahead. Fortunately, Detroit's streets are wide. When he had passed the second block he began to wonder how to turn and drive back. At the end of the third block he solved the difficulty. He stopt the car, jumped out, lifted it around, and headed it for home. By this



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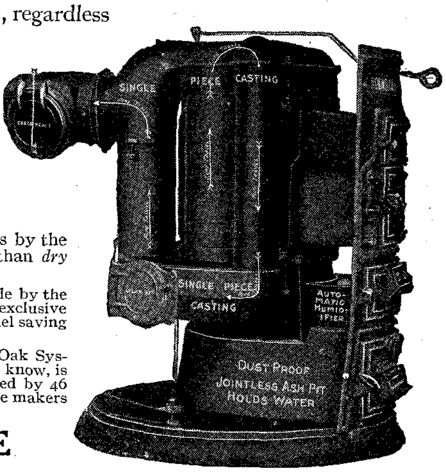

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***Economy** Longest fire travel all inside casing; improved hot blast *Ring*; extra deep fire pot; extra large combustion chamber affords perfect combustion; most heat on minimum of fuel.

***Convenience** Simple regulator controls entire system. Self-cleaning. Ash pit dust-proof—seamless; fitted with sprinkler. Non-leak door frame cast on—not bolted. Easy to operate.

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Gentlemen:—Without obligation, I would appreciate receiving your latest book, which fully explains the advantages of the Round Oak Moistair Heating System.

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It means that the workmanship, simplicity of construction, and beauty of design are of the highest quality.

You can have the satisfaction of knowing that when your friends see

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Your health would take care of itself

THE cave man ate coarse food and lived a strenuous life in the open. His digestive apparatus was suited to that kind of an existence.

You inherit from the cave man the same internal mechanism, *but you eat different food and you lead a different kind of a life.*

Hence the prevalence of constipation and its constant menace to health.

Your problem is to adjust that "cave man" internal mechanism of yours to the sedentary life and concentrated food of civilized man. NUJOL helps to accomplish this adjustment by preventing the bowel contents from becoming hard, thus making natural movements easy. It doesn't upset the ordinary processes of digestion and it doesn't form a habit.

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Nujol
FOR CONSTIPATION

Send for booklet, "THE RATIONAL TREATMENT OF CONSTIPATION." Write your name and address plainly on the margin below.

time the engine was missing again, but it continued gallantly to jerk and push the light car forward until Ford had reached his own yard. Then he stopt it and pushed the machine into the shed.

Then he just realized that he was very hungry. He came into the kitchen, looked at the cold, greasy frying-pans, remembered that he was out of bread, and thought of an all-night lunch-wagon that stood near substation A, where sometimes he bought a cup of coffee when he was working there. The automobile stood waiting in the shed; he told himself that he wanted to test the steering-gear anyway again. He went out, started the engine, climbed in and chug-chugged away through the silent, deserted streets to the lunch-wagon.

Coffee Jim, loafing among his pans and mounds of Hamburger steak, was astonished to see the queer little machine jerking and coughing its way toward him. He remembered Ford, and while he sliced the onions and cut the bread for Ford's midnight luncheon they talked about the automobile. Afterward Coffee Jim examined it in detail and marveled. When Ford took him for a little ride in it he became enthusiastic. Soon it was part of Ford's routine to drive the little car to the lunch-wagon at midnight, have a cup of coffee and a hot sandwich, and a chat with Coffee Jim. They became friends.

It was, strangely enough, Coffee Jim who later put up the money to enable Ford to enter a car in the newly established automobile races. A special machine was built, and Coffee Jim paid the bills. Friendship had done what business and capitalism would not even attempt. The account continues:

> It was another debt on Ford's shoulders, but he accepted it and immediately began to work on a racer. With the intention of startling sedate business men, he obeyed the injunction to "build her big—the roof's the limit." The result was certainly startling. Four enormous cylinders gave that engine 80 horse-power. When it was finished, a friend named Cooper and Ford took it out one night for a trial. People started from their sleep for blocks about the Ford house. The noise of the engine could be heard miles. Flames flashed from the motor. In the massive framework was one seat. Cooper stood thunderstruck while Ford got in and grasped the tiller.
>
> "Good Lord, how fast do you figure she'll do?" he asked. "Don't know," Ford replied. He put on the power, there was a mighty roar, a burst of flame, and Cooper stood alone on the curb. Far down the street he saw the car thundering away. A few minutes later it came roaring back and stopt. Ford sat in it, white.
>
> "How far did you go?" Cooper asked. Ford told him. "Do you mean to say she makes a speed like that?" Cooper ejaculated, aghast. "She'll make better than that. I didn't dare to give her full power," Ford replied. He climbed out and stood beside Cooper, and the two looked at the car in awe.
>
> "See here, I hope you don't think that I'll drive that thing in the races," Cooper said after a time. "I wouldn't do it for a gold-mine. You'll have to do it."
>
> "I should say not!" Ford retorted. "I won't take the responsibility of driving her

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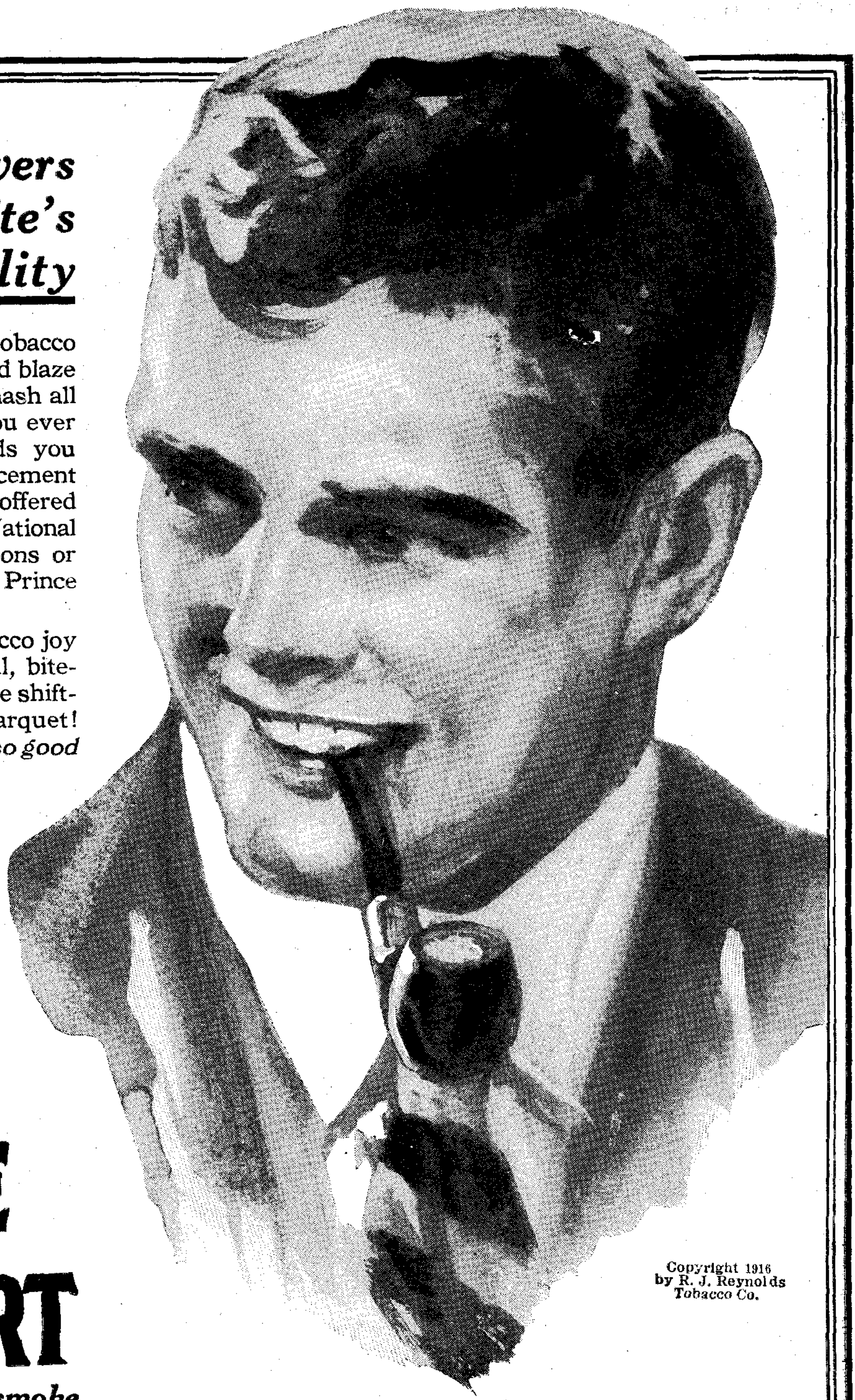
Smash square-in-the-eye *all* the tobacco notions you ever had in your life and blaze away on Prince Albert! And, smash all the coupon or premium notions you ever had, too, for Prince Albert hands you *nothing but quality.* No inducement other than quality has ever been offered men to smoke Prince Albert! National or state restrictions against coupons or premiums can in no way affect Prince Albert's sale!

You get such a whale of tobacco joy out of every cool, fragrant, tasteful, biteless pipe-load of P. A. it'll seem like shifting from the peanut gallery to the parquet! *And you let P. A. make that say-so good* quick as you can canter for a supply!

For, Prince Albert's middle name is "More-smoke-smiles" *because it is quality tobacco!* And, if you're out for high-top tobacco-joy, *via quality,* you'll certainly bump right up against the real article when you play this tip and prove out



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No "ifs" about this line-of-talk! Because, Prince Albert has won-all-the-way ever since it hit the turnpike over seven years ago! Yes, sir; got to the jimmy pipe boys in the bushes, in the big and little towns, while today it's "P. A. for mine" in every civilized language all over the globe.

What's the answer? Prince Albert *quality* is backed by an exclusive patented process that removes *bite and parch!* Smoke it with your cut-out on; speed up your puffs like you were in a hurry! *We tell you P. A. won't bite!*

When we hand you such cheery news, line up on Prince Albert like you were carving-tender-turkey, for you'll cash in a lot of jimmy pipe fun that'll make you want to stretch those smoke hours all out of kilter! P. A. does that thing day-in-day-out for men who are game to invest a small piece of change, *because it has the quality!*

Wherever you travel, Prince Albert is right there at the first place that sells tobacco. For the toppy red bag you pay a nickel; for the tidy red tin, a dime. P. A. is also sold in handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors — and — in that clever pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

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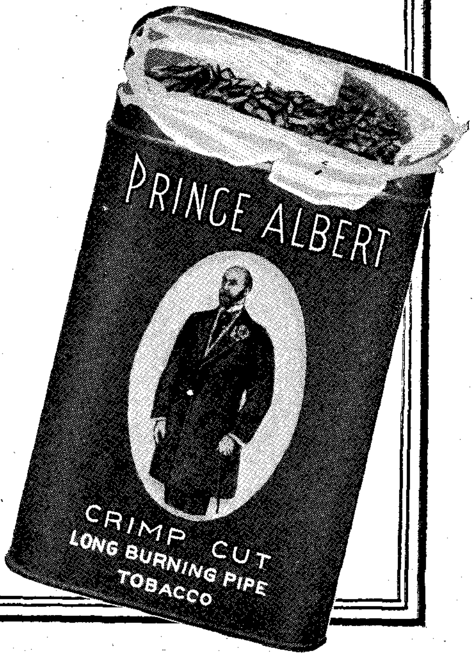

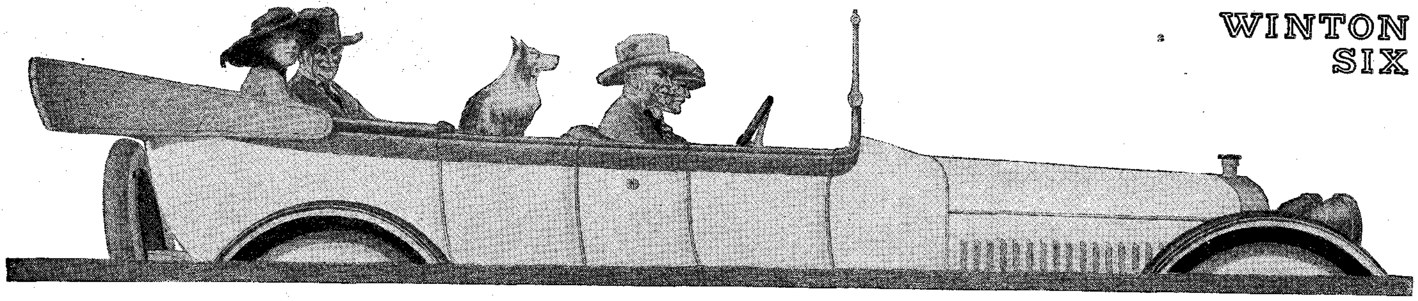

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If you give man his choice, he will reject the commonplace and select the distinctive every time. It's in the blood.

Coventry Patmore, who wrote wisely of human life, said long ago: "The communion of men upon earth abhors identity (similarity) more than nature does a vacuum. Nothing so shocks and repels the living soul as a row of exactly similar things, whether it consists of modern houses or of modern people, and nothing so delights and edifies as *distinction*."

And what more delightful possession can one have than a distinctively individual motor car—a car designed precisely to your personal taste, and embodying your own ideals of what a genuinely good car should be? You can make your wishes come true by ordering a Winton Six. Our artists are at your service, keen to create for your ownership an exceptional, distinctive, delightful private vehicle. Let us talk it over with you. Simply telephone or drop us a line today.

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The Winton Company
77 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio

at full speed to win every race that was ever run. Cooper, if that car ever gets really started, it will kill somebody sure."

Ford and Cooper regarded the juggernaut car for some time in meditative silence.

"Well, I guess you've built a real racer there, all right," Cooper said admiringly.

"Yes, it looks as if I had," Ford answered. "The question is what good is it? Is there a man on earth who'd try to drive it?"

"Well, I've got some nerve myself, and I don't want to," Cooper admitted. He walked around the car and then looked again at the engine. "How fast would the darn thing go, I wonder?" he said.

"Get in and try her," Ford suggested. Cooper climbed in, Ford cranked the engine, and again sleeping Detroit jumped from its bed. The car leapt and shot down the avenue.

When it roared back again Cooper stopt it in the middle of the street.

"That settles it for me," he said. "She must have made forty miles an hour, and she wasn't half running, at that. I won't take her out on the track."

Suddenly Cooper had an idea.

"See here! I know a man—if there's a man on earth who would take that car out, he's the one!" he said. "He isn't afraid of anything under the shining sun—a bicycle-rider I raced against in Denver. Oldfield's his name—Barney Oldfield."

"Never heard of him," said Ford. "But if you think he would drive this car let's get hold of him. Where is he?"

"He ought to be in Salt Lake now," Cooper answered. "I'll wire him."

The message went to Oldfield that night. Couzens was told of the situation, and the three men waited anxiously for a telegram from Salt Lake. It came late the next day, asking some further questions about the car and stating that Oldfield had never driven an automobile. Cooper wired again.

The track meeting was to be held the next month. Time was short. Oldfield, if he came, would have to learn every detail of handling the machine. Even with an experienced man, the danger of driving that car in the races was great. Cooper and Ford haunted the telegraph offices.

At last the final reply came. Oldfield would drive the car. He would arrive on the first of June, exactly one week before the date of the race.

The day of the track meeting dawned. Ford and Cooper, tense with anxiety, went over the car thoroughly and coached Oldfield for the last time. Couzens, hiding his nervousness under a bland, confident manner, gathered his group of business men and took them into the grand stand. The free-for-all was called. Half a dozen cars were entered. When they had found their places in the field, Barney Oldfield settled himself in his seat, firmly grasped the two-handed tiller which steered the mighty car, and remarked, "Well, this chariot may kill me, but they'll say afterward that I was going some when the car went over the bank."

Ford cranked the engine, and the race was on.

Oldfield, his long hair snapping in the wind, shot from the midst of the astounded field like a bullet. He did not dare look around; he merely clung to the tiller and gave that car all the power it had. At the end of the first half he was far in the lead and gaining fast.

The crowd, astounded, hysterical with excitement, saw him streak past the grand stand a quarter of a mile ahead of the nearest car following. On the second lap he still gained. Grasping the tiller, never for a second relaxing that terrific speed, he spun around the course again, driving as if the field was at his heels.

He roared in at the finish, a full half mile ahead of the nearest car, in a three-mile race. News of the feat went around the world, and in one day Ford was hailed as a mechanical genius.

From then on, the manufacturer Ford was a made man, but not so the philanthropist Ford. But that too was not long in forthcoming, for like the good business man who knows there are larger profits if the equipment be up to date, Henry Ford knew that good men, working under good conditions, were essential to true success. The fact was:

He had been studying relief-plans, methods of factory management in Germany, welfare-work of all kinds. When he had finished his consideration of those reports, he threw overboard all the plans other people had made and announced his own.

"Every man who works for me is going to get enough for a comfortable living," he said. "If an able-bodied man can't earn that, he's either lazy or ignorant. If he's lazy, he's sick. We'll have a hospital. If he's ignorant, he wants to learn. We'll have a school. Meantime, figure out in the accounting bureau a scale of profit-sharing that will make every man's earnings at least five dollars a day. The man that gets the smallest wages gets the biggest share of the profits. He needs it most."

On January 12, 1914, Ford more than satisfied the expectant manufacturers of the world. He launched into the industrial world a most startling bombshell. "Five dollars a day for every workman in the Ford factory!"

"He's crazy!" other manufacturers said, aghast. "Why, those dirty, ignorant foreigners don't earn half that! You can't run a business that way!"

"That man Ford will upset the whole industrial situation. What is he trying to do, anyhow?" they demanded when every Detroit factory workman grew restless.

The news spread rapidly. Everywhere workers dropt their tools and hurried to the Ford factory. Five dollars a day!

When Ford reached the factory in the morning of the second day after his announcement, he found Woodward Avenue crowded with men waiting to get a job in the shops. An hour later the crowds had jammed into a mob, which massed outside the buildings and spread far into adjoining streets, pushing, struggling, fighting to get closer to the door.

Six weeks after the plan went into effect in his factory a comparison was made between the production for January, 1914, and January, 1913. In 1913, with 16,000 men working on the actual production of cars for ten hours a day, 16,000 cars were made and shipped. Under the new plan 15,800 men working eight hours a day made and shipped 26,000 cars.

This was surely a triumph equal to winning that first motor race. And yet it seems to have been even nearer the heart of the builder, for it vindicated his personal philosophy. As he phrased it:

"When I saw thousands of men in

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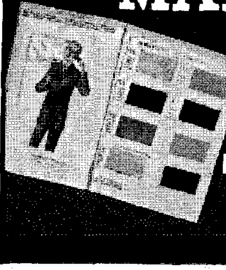

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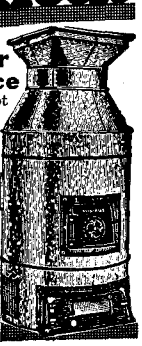


Detroit alone fighting like wild animals for a chance at a decent living-wage it brought home to me the tremendous economic waste in our system of doing business," Ford said. "Every man in those crowds must go back to a job—if he found one at all—that did not give him a chance to do his best work because it did not pay him enough to keep him healthy and happy.

"I made up my mind to put my project through, to prove to the men who are running big industries that my plan pays. I wanted employers to see that when every man has all the money he needs for comfort and happiness it will be better for everybody. I wanted to prove that the policy of trying to get everything good for yourself hurts you in the end."

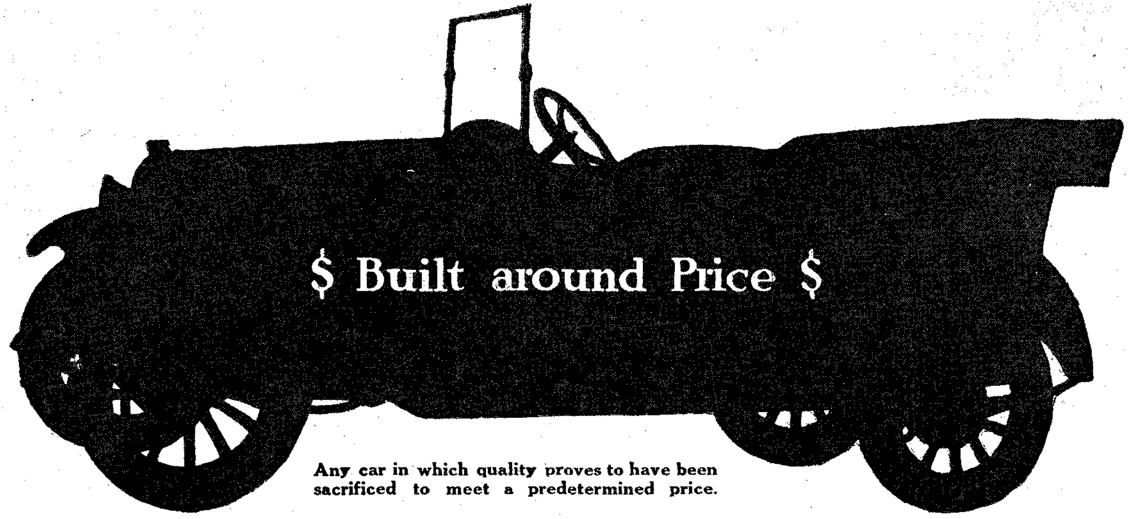
He paused and smiled his slow, whimsical smile.

"Well, I guess I proved it," he said.

PICTURES THAT CONVERTED BRYAN

THIS is the tale of how four pictures converted William Jennings Bryan to three of his most widely known principles. It was not through any series of tracts, nor any endless array of statistics, nor the colloquies of a bevy of speakers that Mr. Bryan, if we are to credit the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, was converted to woman suffrage, for instance. It was the work of the Teutonic painter, Bodenhausen. That artist's celebrated "Madonna" did what years of speaking, writing, and logic-bandying had failed to do. It made Mr. Bryan a suffragist. We read:

> Mr. Bryan began to champion the cause of woman suffrage after gazing upon Bodenhausen's "Madonna." He turned against liquor when he saw Hovenden's "Breaking Home Ties," a picture with a strong appeal to the heart; and the idea that world-peace and universal brotherhood should be the next step in a rising civilization struck him forcibly, he declared, when he beheld the paintings, "Apotheosis of War," and the familiar "Christ Before Pilate."
>
> "Bodenhausen's 'Madonna' impress me more than any other one thing as the strongest argument for woman suffrage," Mr. Bryan explained, "for it embodies the spirit of mother-love. When my wife carried my first child down-stairs to me, thirty-one years ago, in our Lincoln home, I was so struck by the expression of love in her eyes that I there and then became convinced that woman was deserving of any trust that man might impose in her. Some years later I stood awestruck before Bodenhausen's 'Madonna' in a Kansas City art-gallery, and I saw in it the expression of mother-love. It took me back home to the time when Ruth was born, and I saw again the divine expression of mother-love that wreathed the face of my wife when she carried Ruth down to me.
>
> "The mother argument is the strongest argument in favor of woman suffrage," Mr. Bryan continued. "I love my children as much, I think, as a father can; but I am not in the same class with my wife in this respect. I do not put any father in the same class with the mother in love for the child. If you would know why the mother's love for a child is the sweetest, tenderest, most lasting thing in the world, you will find the explanation in the Bible:



Any car in which quality proves to have been sacrificed to meet a predetermined price.

Not for This Kind of Car

If a car-builder is insistent on having his car sell for a certain fixed price, he must, of course, make his selection of parts on a price basis.

Figuratively speaking, it becomes an auction where the lowest bidder, irrespective of quality, gets the business.

And that makes Timken-Detroit Axles out of the question—

First—Because it costs money to put Timken-Detroit engineering, absolutely reliable materials, and uniform, finished workmanship into motor-car axles.

And, therefore, Timken-Detroit could not hope to come out lowest in a bidding contest.

Second—Because we will not enter such a contest under any circumstances. The character of the cars that are equipped with Timken-Detroit Axles is good evidence of Timken-Detroit quality—just as their use of Timken-Detroit Axles is evidence of the car's high standard of quality. We cannot afford to jeopardize our own reputation or that of our customers for protecting the safety of the car owner.

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As we look back over the years and recall the names of cars that have vanished, and of others that have won the confidence of the great public, there is one thing of which we are rather proud—

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Detroit, Michigan

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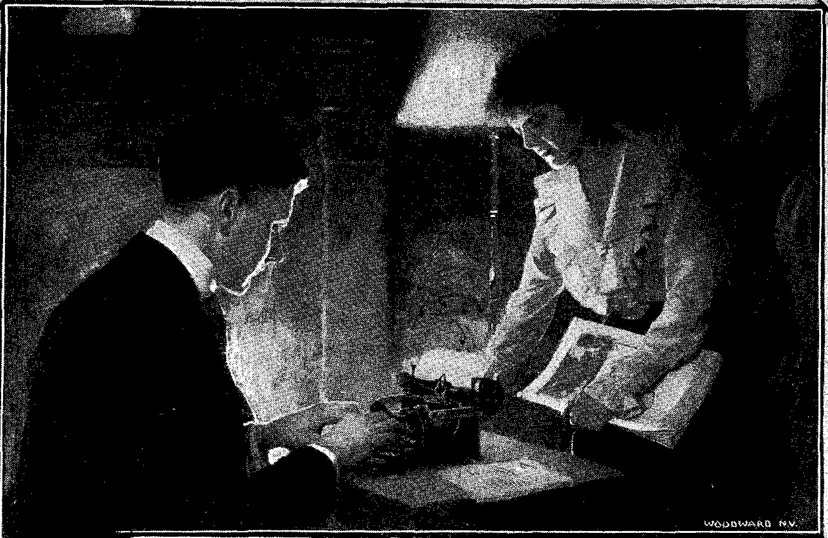

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'Where your treasures are, there will your heart be also.'

"The child is the treasure of the mother. She invests her life in her child. When the mother of the Gracci was asked, 'Where are your jewels?' she pointed to her sons. The mother's life trembles in the balance at the child's birth, and for years it is the object of her constant care. She expends upon it her nervous force and energy; she endows it with the wealth of her love. She dreams of what it is to do and be, and if a mother's dreams only came true, what a different world this world would be!

"The most pathetic struggle this world knows is not the struggle between armed men upon the battle-fields; it is the struggle of a mother to save her child when wicked men set traps for it and lay snares for it. And as long as the ballot is given to those who conspire to rob the home of a child, it is not fair to tie a mother's hands while she is trying to protect her home and save her child.

"If there is such a thing as justice, surely a mother has a true claim to a voice in shaping the environment that may determine whether her child will realize her hopes or bring her gray hairs in sorrow to the grave.

"Because God has planted in every human heart a sense of justice and because the mother argument makes an irresistible appeal to this universal sense, it will finally batter down all opposition and open woman's pathway to the polls."

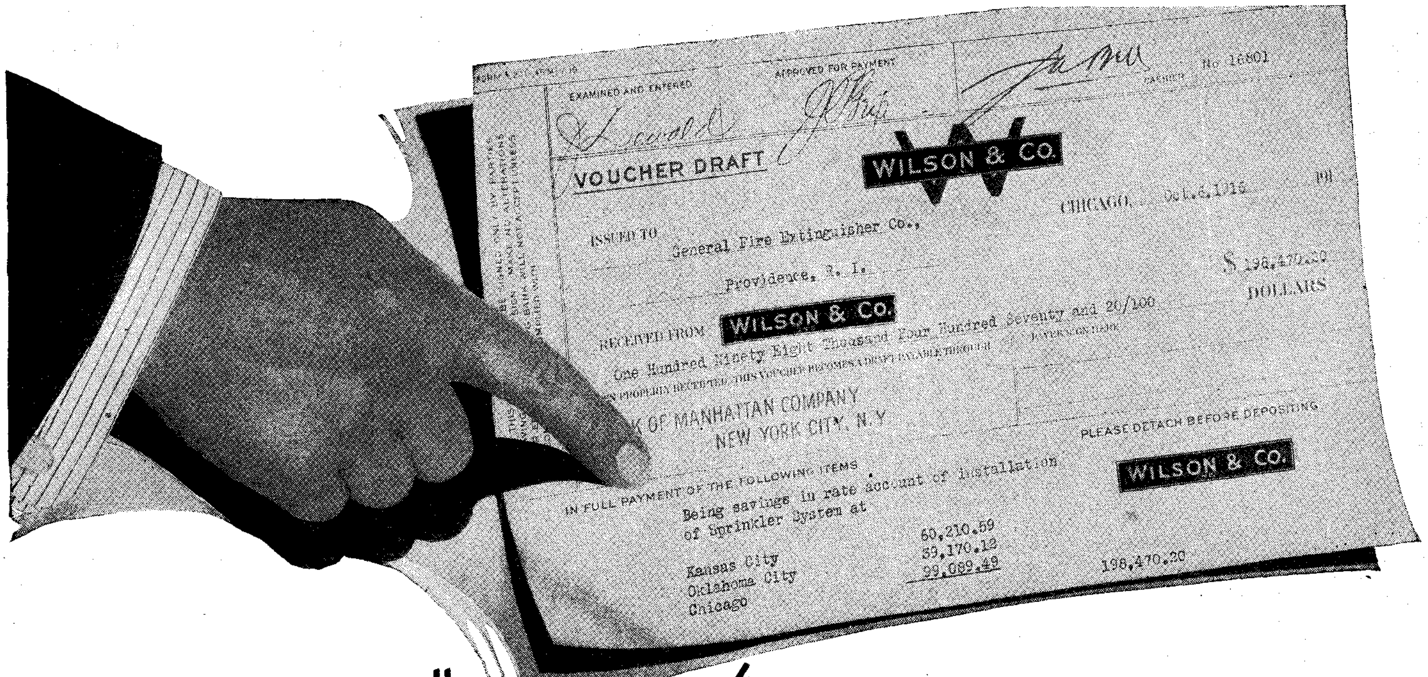
Hovenden's painting, "Breaking Home Ties," with its hopeful youth bidding farewell to his mother, while the family stand about the rural living-chamber in characteristic attitudes of pride and parting, is well known to all art-lovers. Few paintings convey such a strong picture of aspirant youth, full of illusions and potentialities. Of this we are told:

The strong appeal to the heart imprest Mr. Bryan more than any other thing with the dangers with which a young man's path in life is beset, particularly the saloon, he declared. He first saw this picture on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair, where it was acclaimed one of the most popular paintings on exhibition. Bryan asserted that one need not gaze upon this picture for long until it becomes evident that the mother depicted here is sending her heart and hope out into the world with the boy, with the admonition to keep to the way of righteousness, and Mr. Bryan feels that she also knows the saloon will be her boy's stumbling-block.

With the saloon out of the way, Mr. Bryan pointed out, the burden of this boy's absence would be reduced by more than half for the mother, and the realization of her hopes for the boy would be more likely than if it were there to retard his progress in life.

"The great load of misgiving in a mother's heart when her boy leaves home to make his own way in the world," Mr. Bryan said, "would give way to joyous hope were the saloon removed from the path that he must tread—if he could go into the world with no danger of temptation from this menace to mind, morals, and life."

Mr. Bryan is further reported to have said that his first work on the peace-plan



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APPROVED FOR PAYMENT
CASHIER
No 16801

VOUCHER DRAFT

WILSON & CO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6, 1916

ISSUED TO General Fire Extinguisher Co.,
Providence, R. I.

$ 198,470.20
DOLLARS

RECEIVED FROM WILSON & CO.
One Hundred Ninety Eight Thousand Four Hundred Seventy and 20/100

OF MANHATTAN COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

PLEASE DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

WILSON & CO.

IN FULL PAYMENT OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS
Being savings in rate account of installation
of Sprinkler System at

Kansas City	60,210.59	
Oklahoma City	39,170.12	
Chicago	99,089.49	198,470.20

This $198,470 Check

Wilson & Company's First Annual Sprinkler Saving

Mr. Thos. E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Company, the great packers, wanted the best possible safeguard against having their $150,000,000 a year business interrupted and disrupted by a fire.

He found that Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers would reduce the average insurance rates on his packing plants 85%.

His shrewd business judgment told him that the insurance companies could not afford to make such a sweeping reduction unless the fire-danger in those plants was going to be practically wiped out by the Grinnell installation.

Forthwith, he contracted to have Grinnell Automatic Sprinklers installed in all the large plants of Wilson & Company.

As the Grinnell Systems were completed, the new low insurance rates went *immediately* into effect.

In the Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Chicago plants the Grinnell Systems have been installed a year.

The above check for $198,470 shows the first year's saving in insurance premiums to Wilson & Company on these three plants alone, which sum was also their first payment to us.

These savings will come annually. In less than three years the insurance companies will thus repay to Wilson & Company what it cost them to protect their business against fire.

When the other plants are equipped, Wilson & Company's annual insurance savings will be proportionately increased, and in a few years an annual insurance saving greatly in excess of $200,000 will be entered on Wilson & Company's books as "all profit."

Many concerns make the same ratio of saving as Wilson & Company even though their insurance premiums are as low as $500 a year and, what is more important, secure the same measure of protection.

If you have the slightest doubt about *your* being able to make a substantial saving, write to us.

In case you cannot spare working-capital, we can give you the names of reputable concerns who make a business of accepting insurance savings as partial payments for a sprinkler system. This plan not only safeguards your working-capital from the calamity of fire, but also, practically with no investment, adds a Grinnell Sprinkler System to your real estate assets.

Your big American business man is in love with his business. He believes in keeping that business going, not chancing it in a fire.

Why not take a leaf from the books of the wisest business concerns in America, and get in touch with us to determine quickly the cost of protecting your *going* business? Address the General Fire Extinguisher Company, 274 West Exchange Street, Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER SYSTEM

The Factory-Assembled System

was started about a year after seeing the painting, "Apotheosis of War," with its hideous mound of skulls rising from an arid plain and watched over by a host of lonely vultures. It is the soul of death, decay, and ruin. Mr. Bryan, who says that he had been giving what he could, previously, to further the cause of international peace, found in this picture a stimulus far beyond any other in strength. His feeling against war, his belief in its futility and waste, were intensified to the last degree by this inspired painting. Out of the impression he gained then the new peace-plan was born. The narrative adds:

He first projected the plan editorially, in 1905, and it was indorsed a year later at a peace-congress in London. From that time on he presented it at every opportunity. He proposed it to President Taft when Mr. Taft was preparing treaties with Great Britain and France, and the President used part of the plan, Mr. Bryan asserted. The treaties were rejected, however, but not because of the peace provision, Mr. Bryan explained, but because of another provision, which was interpreted as interfering with the powers of the Senate.

Mr. Bryan stated that when President Wilson called him to Trenton to proffer him the office of Secretary of State, he told the President-elect that the plan, with the President's indorsement, would be accepted by the world. President Wilson indorsed the plan, Mr. Bryan pointed out, and heartily supported the negotiations which Mr. Bryan later conducted with other nations through their representatives, in discussions at the State Department, which began in April, 1913, and resulted, two years later, in peace-treaties with thirty nations.

Mr. Bryan regards his peace-plan as his greatest contribution to the world, and for that reason, he declared, he had the artist who made his picture for the State Department pose him in the attitude of offering the plan to representatives of the foreign nations.

In his tour of the world Mr. Bryan saw the painting, "Apotheosis of War," in a Moscow art-gallery, and when he became Secretary of State had our Ambassador at Petrograd send him a copy.

"It is all that war comes to—a pile of skulls," Mr. Bryan declared. "Destruction, death, and decay truly are the apotheosis of war."

Another powerful argument against war, but particularly for peace and civilization, is depicted by the subtle brush of the painter of "Christ Before Pilate," Mr. Bryan asserted. This picture, he explained, portrays the mob spirit, which is war on a smaller scale. Here he sees men in belligerent attitudes, striking at the Redeemer of Mankind—striking at the law of love; at the very foundations of civilization.

"No intelligent, thoughtful being can gaze upon this picture without emotion, or without detesting strife of any kind," Mr. Bryan declared. "The example of Christ, who stands before the mob in the presence of a representative of the Roman law of force, calm, placid, and forbearing, can not but have a salutary effect upon the world, and mankind will surely come to emulate the Prince of Peace when the world awakens to the folly and sin of anger and strife."

Notwithstanding the present great war, Mr. Bryan is confident that world-peace

New and More Scientific Engine Cooling

in Arctic Alaska or Tropical Florida—anywhere—this shutter (Venetian Blind) type radiator is a simple and effective means of control of the amount of cold air flowing through radiator.

Remember that behind this new shutter is the famous

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CELLULAR RADIATOR

You can identify the original by its horizontal arrangement of cells. This particular construction gives more cooling capacity and greater durability with less weight.

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Write at once for large illustrated catalog showing *complete line* of bicycles, tires and supplies, and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our ***low prices*** and *remarkable terms.*

RIDER AGENTS Wanted —Boys, make money taking orders for Bicycles, ***Tires*** and Sundries from our big catalog. **Do Business** *direct* with the leading bicycle house in America. **Do not buy** until you ***know*** what we can do.

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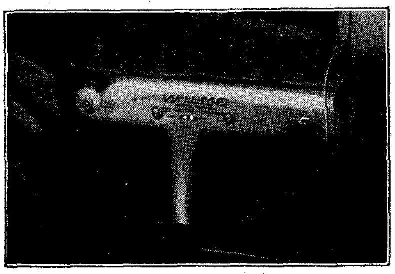
Wilmo Manifold

Increases Gasoline Mileage

42% to 54% by Actual Official A. A. A. Tests



Wilmo Manifold on an Overland. Note the complete accessibility to all parts. Once attached the Wilmo Manifold becomes a permanent part of the engine itself—simplifying it to a remarkable degree.

Wilmo Sizes and Prices:

Ford—T	$ 7.50
Maxwell—25	8.50
Overland—59-69-79	10.00
Studebaker—17-4	10.00
Saxon—6	10.00
Overland—83	10.00
Overland—80	12.50
Oakland—6-32	12.50
Buick—6-D44-45	15.00
Studebaker—17-6	15.00

The above Wilmo Manifolds are the present stock sizes now ready for delivery. Manifolds for other makes of cars will be added from time to time.

Poor mileage, bad lubrication and carbon are the three great weaknesses in the automobile industry today.

The fault is not at the door of the automobile manufacturer or the maker of the carburetor. Both have done their work well.

The trouble is *poor gas*. And for this the oil man is not to blame. It is an economic condition imposed by the imperative needs of conserving the supply of gasoline.

Every engineer knows that heat will vaporize gas. The great problem has been how best to apply heat so as to secure the full driving power from every drop of gasoline.

The solution to this problem is the Wilmo Manifold, made by the Gillette Motors Company, Mishawaka, Indiana. In the Wilmo Manifold the heat of the exhaust gas is fully utilized to superheat and completely vaporize the incoming mixture.

Result — every drop of gasoline *of whatever grade* fully converted into power — no waste — no unexploded gasoline to leave an engine-destroying residue. And —

—gasoline mileage increased 42% to 54% by actual official tests of the American Automobile Association — also an engine virtually free from troubles due to carbon!

The diagram below shows the scientific principle and great simplicity of it all.

The Wilmo Manifold is attached to the engine in about thirty minutes with an ordinary monkey-wrench. No holes to bore.

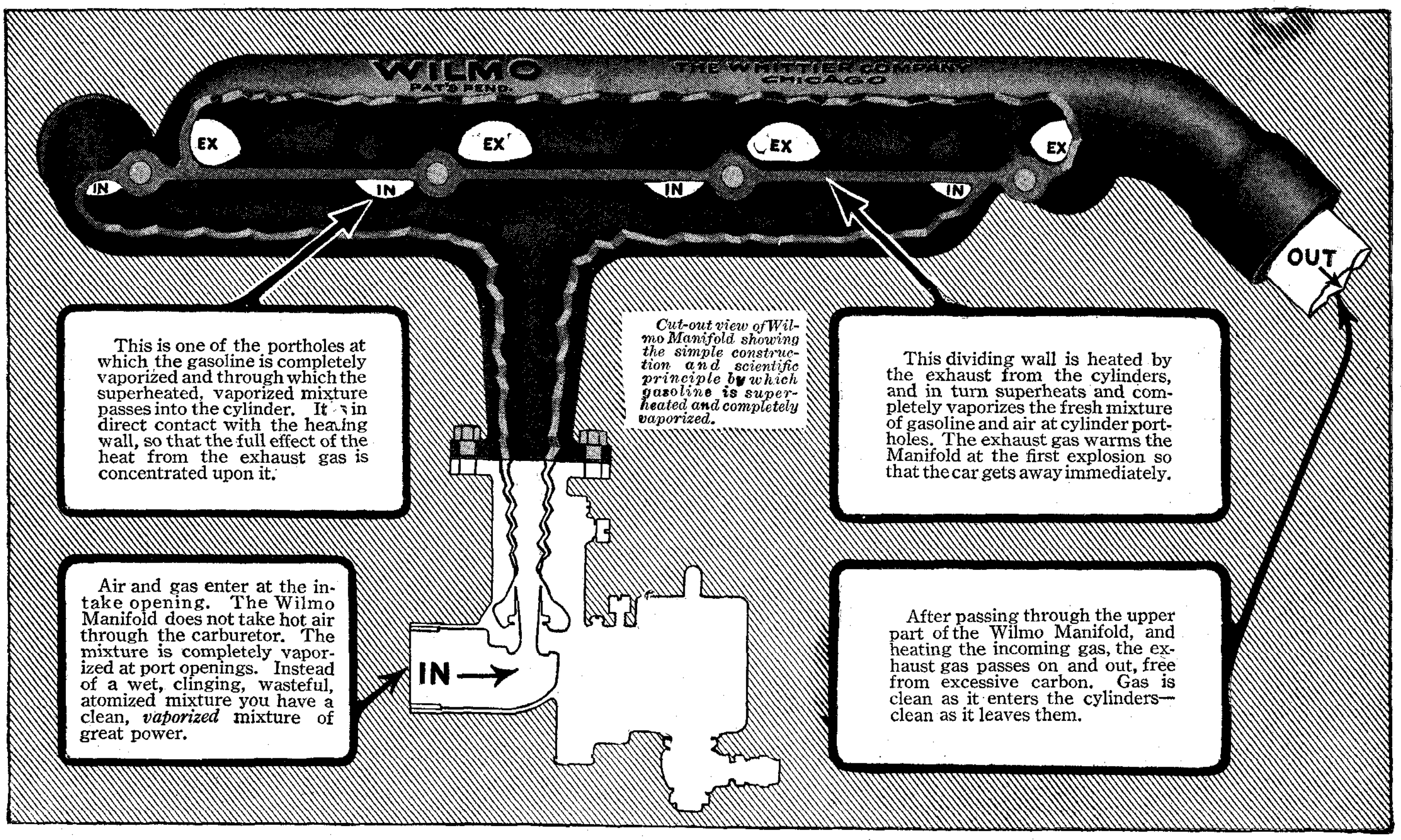
Backed by the absolute money-back guarantee of a reliable company composed of responsible business men.

The Wilmo Manifold is sold by auto supply dealers and garages everywhere. Write for complete information, official tests, etc. Give name and address of your dealer.

Dealers and Garage Men —Write for complete sales data.

The Whittier Company
First National Bank Building, Chicago Illinois

We also have a device which applies to any engine, whether "L" or "T" head type. Wonderfully efficient as an economizer of gasoline and a complete eliminator of carbon.



This is one of the portholes at which the gasoline is completely vaporized and through which the superheated, vaporized mixture passes into the cylinder. It is in direct contact with the heating wall, so that the full effect of the heat from the exhaust gas is concentrated upon it.

Cut-out view of Wilmo Manifold showing the simple construction and scientific principle by which gasoline is superheated and completely vaporized.

This dividing wall is heated by the exhaust from the cylinders, and in turn superheats and completely vaporizes the fresh mixture of gasoline and air at cylinder portholes. The exhaust gas warms the Manifold at the first explosion so that the car gets away immediately.

Air and gas enter at the intake opening. The Wilmo Manifold does not take hot air through the carburetor. The mixture is completely vaporized at port openings. Instead of a wet, clinging, wasteful, atomized mixture you have a clean, *vaporized* mixture of great power.

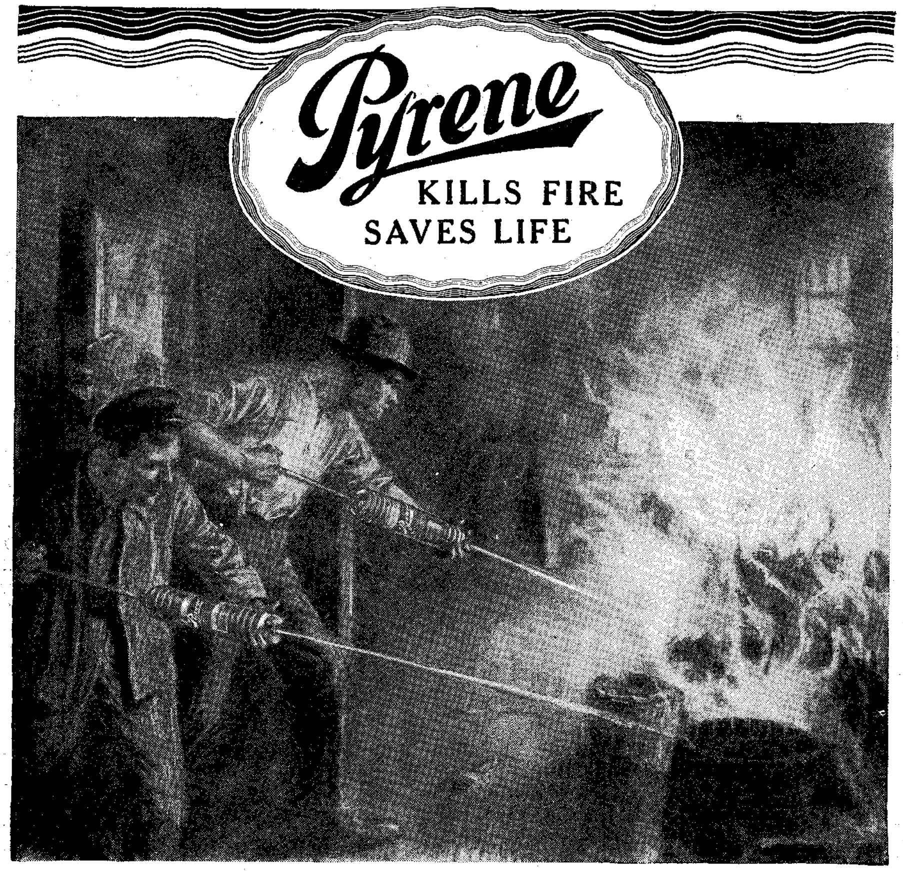
After passing through the upper part of the Wilmo Manifold, and heating the incoming gas, the exhaust gas passes on and out, free from excessive carbon. Gas is clean as it enters the cylinders—clean as it leaves them.

ultimately will prevail. He is not discouraged because of the European situation, but says he is more hopeful than ever that civilization will bring the world to its senses and a grim realization of the folly of force.

LIFE DURING THE WAR IN GERMAN CAPITALS

We are so accustomed to identify Prussia with Germany, considering Berlin as *the* capital of the German Empire, which is only politically true, that we generally overlook the fact that Bavaria and Saxony are still sovereign kingdoms, and Munich and Leipzig, and even the East-Prussian towns of Hanover, Breslau, and Königsberg, play important parts in the municipal and political life of Germany. We mention just these five places because Fritz von Ostini, Dr. Ludwig Stettenheim, Hugo Wislizeny, Fritz Ernst, and Dr. Fritz Hellermann, in *Deutsche Kraft* (Berlin, Leipzig, and Vienna) devote highly interesting monographs to the description of life during the war in the above cities, in the order mentioned. These bird's-eye views, presented by competent eye-witnesses, offer us the opportunity to verify and complete our ideas about the true situation in the gigantic German "fortress." East and west, north and south, are represented, and such cities were selected as had peculiar problems of their own to solve. Thus this German group truly represents the quintessence of German city-life from the July days of 1914 to the present hour. We are given this picture of Munich:

> "The phlegm of the inhabitants of the Bavarian capital is only a superficial one. When the alarm-bell rang, the people became vehemently excited. It was not, however, the excitement of fear, but of revolt at the thought of the criminal attack on the part of our foes. Munich is particularly blessed with Russians and Servians frequenting our universities, colleges, and art schools. Under these circumstances, it was quite natural that the spy fever, which suddenly broke out throughout the German Fatherland, should have reached a particularly virulent phase in the beautiful town on the Isar.
>
> The newspapers were filled with wild reports of all sorts of explosions, assassinations, and what not. Every Russian girl student, every monk, was suspected of carrying concealed weapons. Soon the police, by expelling or arresting all Slavs living within our walls, relieved us of our anxiety. With the complete elimination of the *-ski's* and *-vitch's* the old *ante-bellum* phlegm returned, and this phlegmatic physiognomy has remained so far the facial expression of Munich throughout the war.
>
> We are situated so far from the trenches that the echo of the Krupps, Skodas, and Maxims only rarely disturb our exterior calmness. But that does not mean that mourning-veils and wounded soldiers are absent from the life in our streets; we feel this black streak in every fiber of our being. In the first week we looked at these poor



THIS FIRE LASTED JUST TWO AND ONE HALF MINUTES

There was no panic; no wild stampede to a fire-escape or stairway.

There were no shrieks or groans. No wives or mothers waiting, pale with horror, while charred bodies were carried from the ruins.

This employer was ready for fire. Ready with Pyrene. Pyrene on pillars. Pyrene against walls. Pyrene at stairway landings. Pyrene in elevators. Pyrene in the dynamo room. Pyrene in the offices.

When fire came several men grabbed Pyrenes. The concentrated extinguishing liquid smothered the fire in no time. Pyrene kills fire—quick.

Any manufacturer who hasn't his factory equipped with Pyrene plays a monstrous game of chance.

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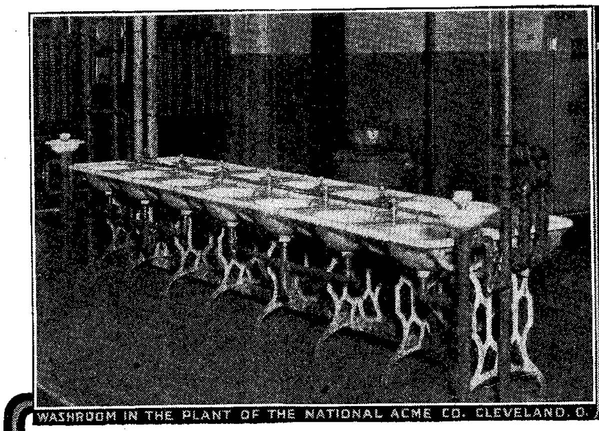
victims with a sort of shy, embarrassed curiosity, and we often offered them alms, not knowing in our awkwardness how to express our sympathy.

And here Herr von Ostini tells us of a touching personal experience:

> I could not help getting angry at these humiliating manifestations of brotherly love. When I, however, passed one day through St. Mary's Place with my youngest wounded son and a little boy stealthily approached him, offering him his big pear, I began to understand these acts of clumsy philanthropy.
>
> One of the most beautiful wings of the royal palace, the Hall of the Nibelungs, was, almost immediately after the outbreak of the war, transformed into a Red Cross sewing circle where, under the direction of the Queen and her daughters, ladies of the aristocracy, and the richest burghers work as hard as professional seamstresses.
>
> Munich took a particularly meritorious part in the restoration of eastern Prussia, which had been so cruelly devastated by the Czar's hordes. Our carpenters worked day and night to furnish those poor people with complete outfits for their reconstructed homes. We had, further, to take care of our artists' colony, totaling about five thousand souls. Their incomes were almost suddenly cut to a minimum. We were anxious as far as possible to avoid humiliation and pauperization. Our municipality offered the walls and façades of almost all of our public buildings to our artists' brushes and chisels. Well, we learned at this occasion a bitter lesson: the number of real artistis, able to do the work competently, proved to be insignificantly small. The rejected "artists" inundated the market with "war-pictures" painted in Munich and absolutely without any artistic or historical value.
>
> Let us be frank: up to this hour the great times through which we pass have not yet found their adequate artistic expression. The events rather paralyze creative genius.
>
> The theaters continued their activities, often with a very abundant program. The attendance, of course, is small. Wounded soldiers and officers fill the pits. The civilians are not in a very receptive mood just now.
>
> A similar situation prevails in the restaurants. One has to go there because one must eat and drink. But the old animation has departed. Gradually our dandies and elegant ladies have disappeared from public places. We have become very sober, indeed. We learned quickly that there were only two fashions admissible in war-times such as ours: khaki and the simplest possible dark-gray suit.
>
> There are very few automobiles and cabs to be seen on our thoroughfares. On the other hand, the street-cars are crowded; the soldiers to whom the franchise was extended abused their privilege to such an extent that it had partly to be taken away from them.
>
> Only when great victories are announced can a stir be noticed among the population. And now even triumphant bulletins leave us dull and quiet—not indifferent, however. There is not a house in the city where at least one dead is not mourned, one wounded has not to be taken care of. We keep our flags inside. Assemblages of more than ordinary size are only seen before the bulletin-boards



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Every concern with the clean, wholesome conditions created by a "Standard" installation like the one shown above is *adding to its profits*—to say nothing of the satisfaction in having such sanitary surroundings in a place where many people are employed.

How about *your* plumbing problems? Are your employes better for themselves—and better for *you*—as a result of modern, sanitary conditions in washrooms, etc.?

If not, you need our book on "Factory Sanitation"—with its helpful advice and illustrations. It is an able treatise, by men who know, and is sent free on request.

Then we have service men in most of the manufacturing centers who will be glad to discuss the question of good plumbing with you.

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Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
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represent the complete, up-to-date line for Bathroom, Kitchen and Laundry. They have been *standard* for more than a generation. Their supremacy in the plumbing field is the result of experience, service and quality. Talk to your plumber about "Standard". Insist upon this proved, time-tried brand. Look for the Green and Gold label. If interested in plumbing fixtures for domestic use, write for free copy of ""Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home," also new Sink booklet.

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NEW YORK......35 W. 31ST
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PHILADELPHIA......1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON......SOUTHERN BLDG.
PITTSBURGH......106 SIXTH
CHICAGO......900 S. MICHIGAN
CHICAGO......14-30 N. PEORIA
ST. LOUIS......100 N. FOURTH
CLEVELAND......4409 EUCLID
CINCINNATI......633 WALNUT
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COLUMBUS......243-255 S. THIRD
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LOS ANGELES......671 MESQUIT
LOUISVILLE......319 W. MAIN
NASHVILLE......315 S. TENTH
NEW ORLEANS......846 BARONNE
HOUSTON......PRESTON & SMITH
DALLAS......1200-1206 JACKSON
SAN ANTONIO......212 LOSOYA
FORT WORTH......828-830 MONROE
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HAMILTON, CAN......20 W. JACKSON
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DETROIT OFFICE......HAMMOND BLDG.
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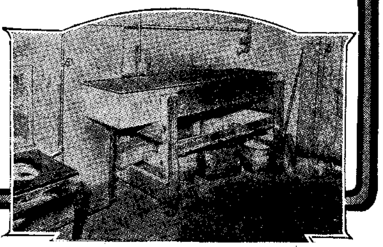

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It will work on any kind of a furnace—steam heat, hot air, hot water or vacuum.

The workmanship throughout is the highest grade. Price $10.00. Sold by hardware stores and furnace manufacturers, but we will ship direct by express, prepaid.

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and absolutely guarantee satisfaction or refund your money promptly.

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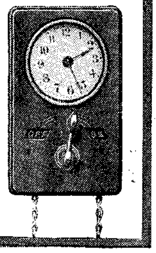

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—Always of one quality—the highest

But it is not for conspicuously high-class buildings only that KOHLER Bath Tubs, Lavatories and Sinks are most suitable.

KOHLER WARE, with its hygienic designs and superior enamel, is in wide and *rapidly increasing demand* for the less expensive houses, apartments and bungalows.

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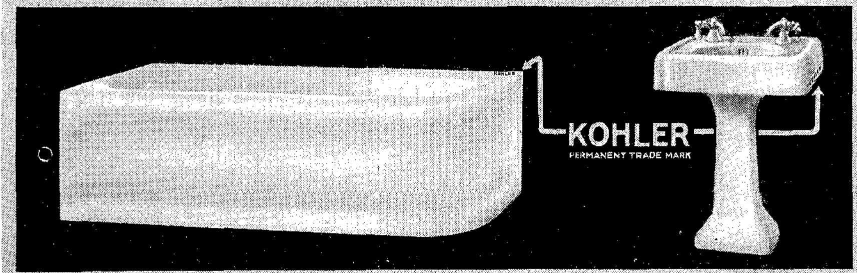
The "Viceroy", Plate V-14
[Patent Applied For]

Columbia Lavatory, Plate K-205-A



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> of the newspapers, in particular of the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten.* That memorable evening on which we waited for Italy's final decision will not so soon leave our memories. But our Italian guests, who had almost monopolized the fruit and vegetable trade with us, have not been importuned. However, we will not forget the treachery—we southerners who loved Italy so dearly and had so many and intimate ties with that beautiful country.

There are only a few miles from Munich to Leipzig, the center of the German book-trade, the seat of the famous regular world-fairs. But the atmospheres are quite different; Richmond and Philadelphia might, in our terms, best express the psychological distance. Dr. Stettenheim, in his prefatory remarks, can not help reminding the reader of the great centennial celebration, on October 16, 1913, of the Battle of Leipzig, attended by representatives of the Czar and his army who came to participate in the dedication of the Russian Memorial Church erected on the historic battle-field in memory of the 24,000 Russians who found there their death fighting against the common enemy, Napoleon Bonaparte. We are told:

> Six months after the centennial the Russians began their mobilization against Germany. The news of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand struck our city particularly hard; it was the death-knell of our great Exhibition of Books and Imprints. Our, the German barbarians', first care was to protect the exhibitions of England, France, and Russia, three of our most splendid sections. In spite of the war, we inaugurated May 1, 1915, our Book and Graphic Museum; and, in the course of time, we added thereto, as natural sequels to the exhibition, a photographic museum, a German school museum, and a German Museum of Commerce.
>
> Neither did our university arrest its activities, altho of its 4,515 students in 1914–15, 2,575 had followed the call of the Fatherland. The names of the fallen students are gathered in a book, and when the war is over they will be engraved upon a great tablet of honor. The professors of the university contributed their share to the enlightenment of the public on the causes and meaning of the war, and none of us will ever forget the addresses of the late great historian, Karl Lamprecht, and our famous philosopher, Wilhelm Wundt.
>
> From the halls of science to those of art is a short step. Let us then first consider the situation of our stage. We originally intended to merge our three large theaters, but for social and financial reasons finally decided to continue all three of them separately. The directors and actors renounced voluntarily a considerable part of their salaries and royalties.
>
> Deeper yet were the reasons for the maintenance of our famous *Gewandhaus-conzerte.* We believed it was our duty, in these times of excitement and sorrow, to offer the public the elevating and soothing influence of music. For the same motives, the spiritual concerts were continued in St. Thomas Church.
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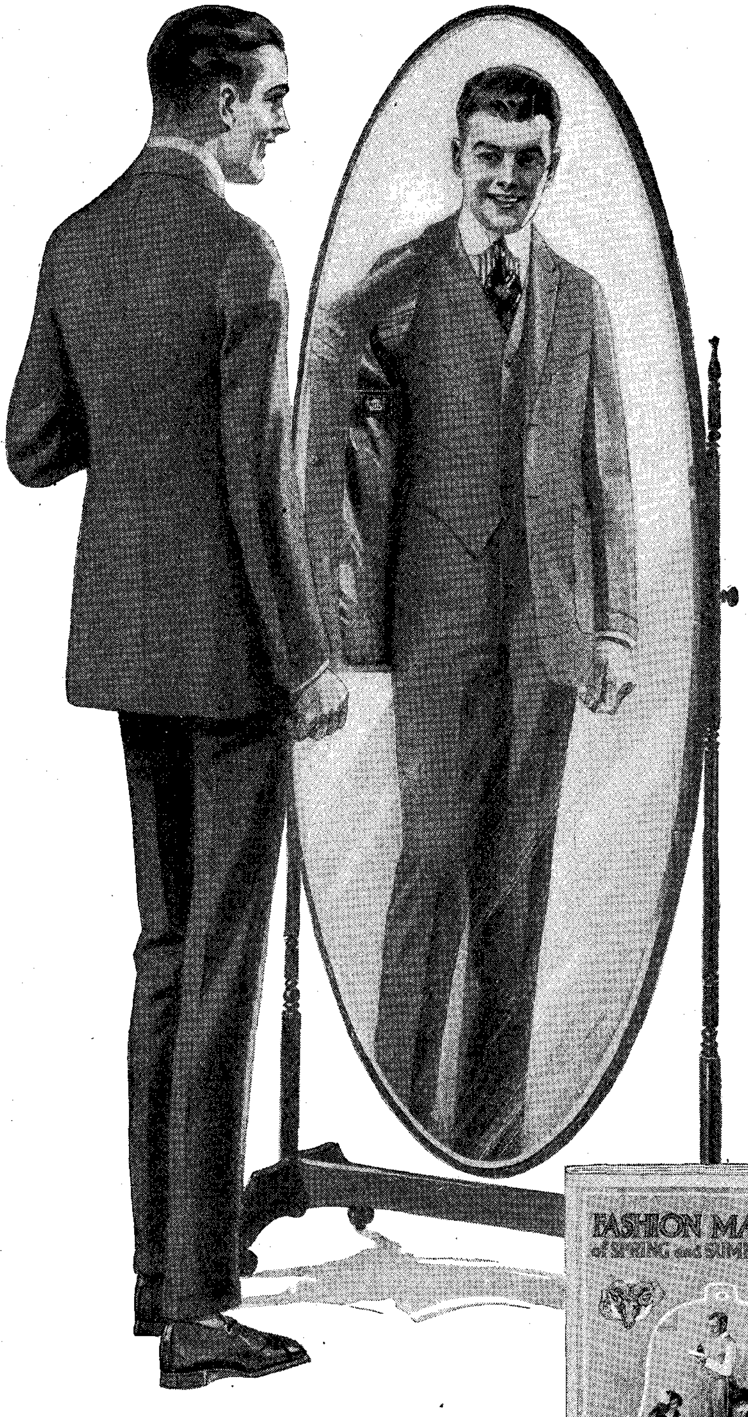

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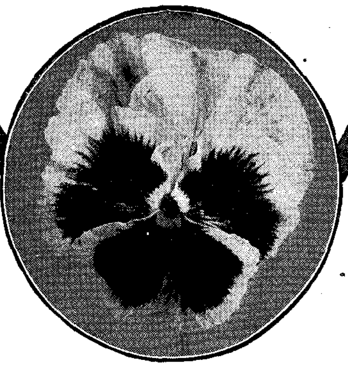

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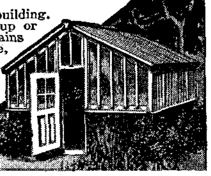

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a splendid monument in honor of the great statesman. Our book-trade has, of course, suffered more than the rest—no sale of scientific and technical works. Fiction, however, was in great demand, and, of course, war-literature flourished. We have started a library to embrace all notable books and pamphlets on the war published in the various countries. The Easter and autumn fairs were held as if there had been no world-war. We continued with the construction of our great railroad terminal.

Thus we see that Leipzig had been even less affected by the events than Munich. Let us now have a glance at the city from which William II., frightened by the Russian invasion, called the present idol of Germany, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg. That city, Hanover, is one of the great military centers of Prussia. When the Hanoverian troops under their commander, General von Emmich and General, now Field-Marshal, von Bülow, left the town, in the early August days of 1914 to invade Belgium, the streets and market-places offered an image of sadness and desertion. It was here, in a now famous coffee-house, that pensioned-off Hindenburg, together with his present chief aide, Ludendorff, discust and criticized the blunders of the *Grosser Generalstab* and its head, Count von Moltke. We read of the city:

Hanover, together with its neighboring Linden, an industrial beehive, counts about 400,000 inhabitants. With the very outbreak of the war, everything suddenly stopt in the city proper; the houses in the way of construction, shops and offices, were deserted, and it was not before our first victories on both fronts that gradually industrial life reassumed its former aspect. We did, of course, our duty in alleviating misery and taking care of our wounded heroes. We have suffered financially, and are suffering yet, but we are keeping our heads above water.

Our famous technical and veterinary institutes and, which struck us harder yet, the upper high schools, were emptied. The theaters, which at the beginning of the war closed altogether, were the greatest sufferers. The same is true of our large artists' colony, in whose behalf we had to organize charity concerts and charity *tombolas*.

It will be worth our while to follow Herr Fritz Ernst to the east of Germany, to the capital of Silesia, Breslau, of which he says:

We had a hard awakening when, simultaneously with the departure of our sons and brothers for the front, the rumor spread that Russian emissaries poisoned our river Oder and some of our wells and fountains. We suspected a spy in every stranger, and not even intimate friends were quite free from humiliating suspicion. After a few days, however, we recovered from our hysterical nervousness.

Our city being a fortress, the state of siege was immediately proclaimed. Every morning thousands of workingmen dug trench after trench around the formerly so peaceful town, which had soon been crowded by the forced immigration of the

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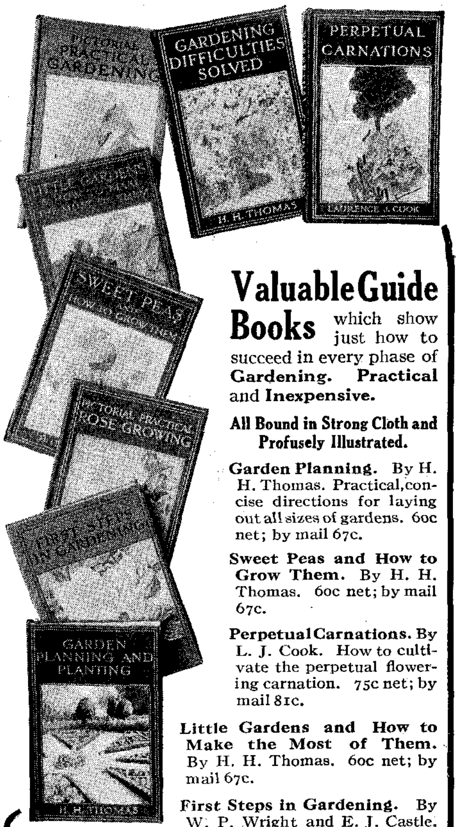
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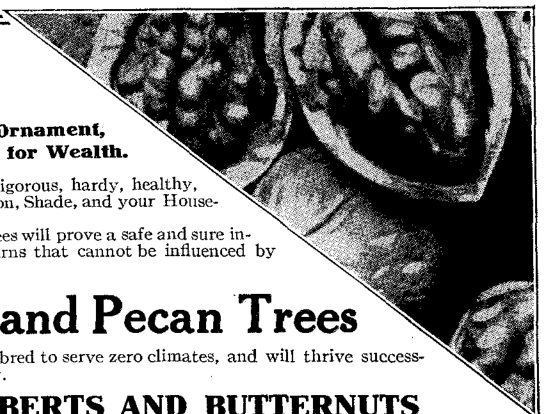
> inhabitants of the neighboring villages and boroughs. Wild rumors of automobiles filled with gold, ranging through the streets in the direction of the Russian frontier, filled the air.
>
> Gradually, all Silesia was covered with first-class forts and fortresses to protect us from the fate of East Prussia, which has been so barbarously devastated by the Russian hordes. After the retreat from Tarnowka we prepared ourselves seriously for a siege. The post-offices and telephone-booths were suddenly closed, in the banks metal and valuables were ready for transportation into the interior of Germany. When we saw in our streets the figures of the Emperor and of Hindenburg we breathed freer.
>
> The danger was over, but only for the time being. More than once, during the first months of the war, the specter of a siege appeared before our eyes, above all, immediately after the taking of Peremysl by the Russians, which brought them so dangerously near to Krakow and to Silesia's frontiers. It was not before April of 1915 that Hindenburg felt safe in commanding the refilling of the trenches.
>
> Altho we had our share of the general misery, we kept a stiff upper lip, and, to quote one instance only, almost from the very start (September, 1914) our four theaters decided to continue their performances as regularly as possible. But, to our shame be it confest, those of our dramatic stages which produced the classical plays of our great dramatists remained empty while the houses giving grotesque so-called "war-scenes" were packed.

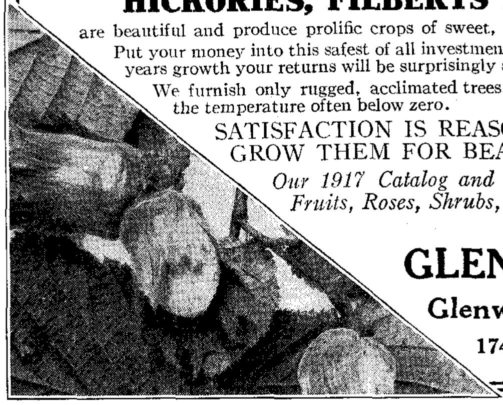
Here our author reproduces textually a highly characteristic argument of a Breslau *bourgeois:* "Excuse me, sir—in times of peace, well, I do not care. I go once in a while to a serious play. But now, during this horrible war! I see the whole day nothing but mourning and misery. I go to the theater in the evening to forget for a few hours all these scenes and want to have a hearty laugh."

Mr. Ernst, at the conclusion of his essay, treats himself to a whack at the censor who gagged the press of the town in a very cruel fashion. "To retain all the Do Not's our editors have to have a record memory."

From Dr. Hellermann we gather a sheaf of details about the general feeling at Königsberg, the famous town of Kant, which was so near the Russian border, and felt the first fears of invasion. The informant remarks:

> I can say nothing about the military secrets of the fortress Königsberg. But I can reveal this, that the antiquated forts were quickly replaced by modern structures. Of course, the military authorities became automatically the lords of our town. All those who had no citizen rights were expelled and no new immigration tolerated. Thus our population gradually dwindled down. We are practically cut off from the world.
>
> Every evening all of our restaurants and coffee-houses (*i.e.*, bakeries and lunch-rooms) are closed at eleven o'clock, saloons at six. Therefore, there is, of course, no night-life. Our university—only a handful of professors and students are left—has been transformed into a military hospital;





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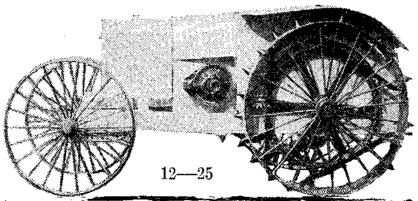

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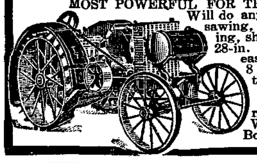

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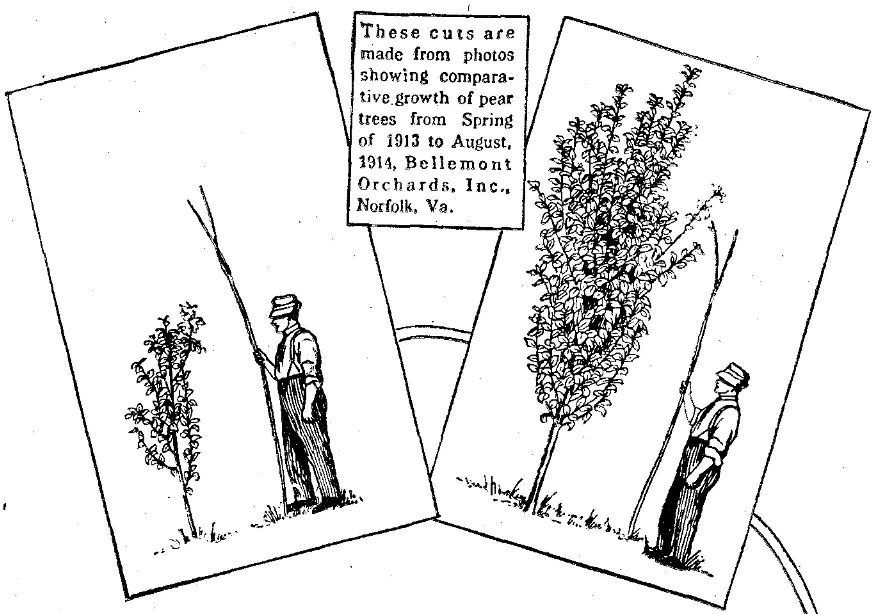

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and the same fate befell our city theater, our stock exchange, and most of our public halls. Operettas and cinemas continue, however, to be crowded to the utmost. Concerts of light music are also well frequented. The Goethe Society does its utmost to keep up some appearance at least of literary life.

It goes without saying that our Russian transit commerce has suddenly come to a complete standstill. The Russian invasion of eastern Prussia added to our difficulties. No other city felt the effect of the war so directly as we. We smelled, so to say, the odor of the burning and devastated cities of Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen, Stallupöhen, Goldap, Lyck, and Insterburg; for weeks and weeks these were like cities of the dead.

We heard the sounds of the guns when our troops victoriously repelled a Russian attack east of the fortified Deime line. But our worst war-experience came when the hundreds of thousands of refugees from the nearest towns placed themselves under the protection of the walls of our fortress. We could not keep them with us; no room, no food, and, besides, the rules of a fortress in time of war are very strict. Thus, these poor men, women, and children, after receiving some "first aid," had to take up once again their wandering staffs.

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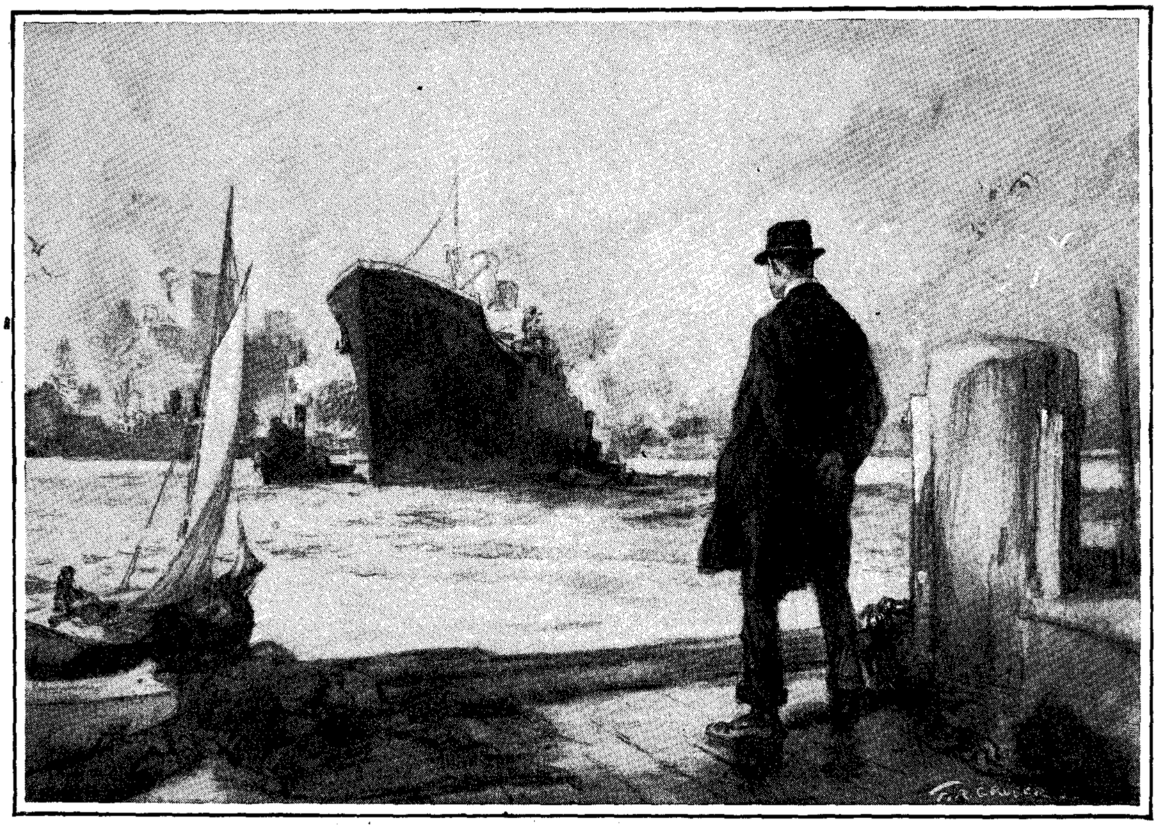


The Man on the Dock

DOWN on a dock at New York, where ships come from afar to discharge their cargoes of crude rubber, is a man with a strange occupation.

He goes from case to bale marking the rubber.

His wonderful skill rejects or accepts the rubber according to its fitness, and the best of it goes to 47 factories of the United States Rubber Company, **the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.**

The man on the dock is the outpost of a scientific organization, a magnificent body of **260 chemists,** engineers and other technically trained men, who, with **841 inspectors,** stand guard over the integrity of the rubber goods made by the United States Rubber Company.

When the rubber moves from dock to factory it meets the advance guard of these men. They sample and test it by the most exacting methods known to the chemistry and physics of rubber. They divide it into classes according to the varying characteristics of its parts. They blend and treat each huge class to make it uniform.

They select and mix these different classes of rubber to get just the combination of desired properties.

This is because each kind of goods made—tires, shoes, garden hose—demands its own peculiar group of specialized characteristics.

As these various products move through the factory, they pass at every step under the keen eyes of inspectors, alert for flaws and faults.

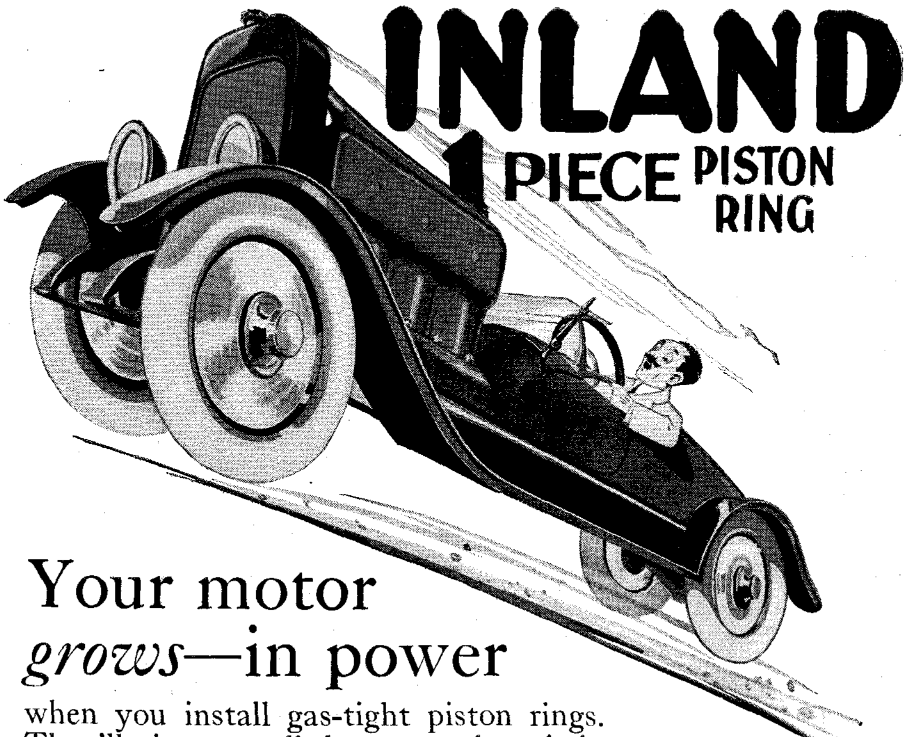
But not yet do they reach the selling force. The finished factory products are tested repeatedly to see that they conform to the quality standard set for strength, elasticity, softness, resistance to wear, and the effect of heat and light. They are run on special machines that in a few hours duplicate the wear and tear of months of use; and finally pass the last ordeal of severe actual service tests.

The consummation of all this skill and care is found in every product you buy under the United States Rubber Company's trade-marks.

From the forest tree to the purchaser, this scientific control shines out in all our enormous production—**all styles of rubber footwear; canvas rubber-soled shoes; weatherproof clothing; tires for automobiles, motor trucks and all other vehicles; druggists' rubber goods, insulated wire; soles and heels; belting, hose, packing, mechanical and moulded rubber goods of every description.**

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY US RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

United States Rubber Company



Your motor *grows*—in power

when you install gas-tight piston rings. They'll give you *all* the power there is in your engine—25% of it is *now lost* through leaky, gap-type piston rings.

The Inland is absolutely gas-tight—and low priced because it is one-piece

The patent spiral cut does away with the gap and also causes it to expand in a perfect circle, making positive contact with the entire inner circumference of the cylinder. Strongest and most durable because one width and thickness all around—no weak or thin places.

A few dollars will buy Inlands for your motor—quickly paid for by the increased mileage you get per gallon of fuel; besides 25% MORE POWER!

Dealers!

Inlands give motorists a one-piece price and you a two-piece profit. Write us!

Ask your garage

about Inlands today. 90 days' trial; money back guarantee. Already used by 100,000 cars. Standard equipment on Franklin, Pathfinder, Kissel Kar, Apperson and Weidely motors.

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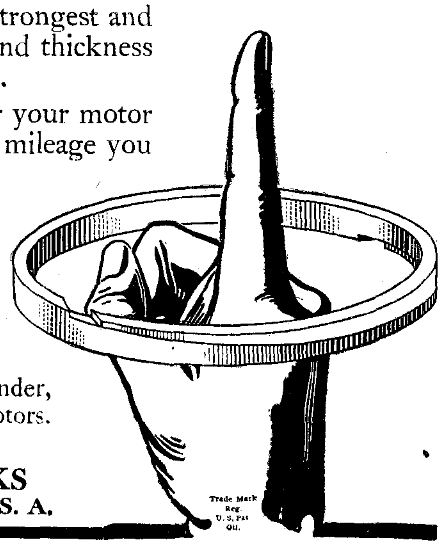
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Found Out.—"There are a lot of girls who don't ever intend to marry."

"How do you know?"

"I have proposed to several."—*Puck.*

Impediment.—BILLY—"I would lay the world at your feet but for one thing."

MILLY—"And that is?"

BILLY—"Some other people are using it."—*Judge.*

Did Her Best.—TEACHER—"Do you know the population of New York?"

MAMIE BACKROW—"Not all of them, ma'am, but then, we've only lived here two years."—*Puck.*

An Encore.—CAMERA MAN—"I'm sorry Jack, but we'll have to do that business over again, where you fall off the roof into the rain-barrel and are run over by the steam-roller. My film gave out."—*Life.*

Speedy.—INQUIRER (at South Station)—"Where does this train go?"

BRAKEMAN—"This train goes to New York in ten minutes."

INQUIRER—"Goodness! That's going some!"—*Christian Register.*

He Knew.—WILLIS—"The Highfliers are going to give up their big house this winter."

MRS. WILLIS—"You must be mistaken. I was talking with Mrs. Highflier only yesterday."

WILLIS—"Well, I was talking with the mortgagee only this morning."—*Puck.*

Prejudice

The Duke of York
Removed the cork
And tilted up the flagon.

The label read:
Treuedeutscherrheinerweinimmünch-
engemachte.
So now he's on the wagon.
—*New York Sun.*

Fixing the Blame.—A glue-factory stands near a certain railway. Its charms are not for the nose, and therefore a lady often carried with her a bottle of lavender salts. One morning an old farmer took the seat beside her. As the train neared the factory, the lady opened her bottle of salts. Soon the whole car was filled with the horrible odor. The farmer put up with it as long as he could, then shouted, "Madam, would you mind puttin' the cork in that 'ere bottle?"—*New York Tribune.*

Fooled 'Em.—"It is remarkable," said Mr. Gruntler, "how mean some people are. I had with me on a fishing trip two friends who evidently were familiar with my reputation as an angler. Before starting, one of them made the following suggestion: 'We will agree that the first one who catches a fish must treat the crowd.' I assented to this, and we started. Now, don't you know, those two fellows both had a bite, and were too mean to pull them up."

"I suppose you lost, then?" remarked the friend.

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Gruntler. "I didn't have any bait on my hook."—*New York Telegraph.*

What St. Louis *thinks of The* NEW EDISON

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

PROBLEM OF MUSIC IN HOME SETTLED BY DIAMOND DISC

Edison Machine 'Re-Creates' Voice Beside It at Victoria Theater Concert.

BY HOMER MOORE.

When Mark Silverstone announces an Edison Diamond Disc concert in the Victoria Theater it is a foregone conclusion that the "Standing Room Only" sign will be displayed. From orchestra pit to roof the multitude filled every nook and corner, and the enthusiasm was commensurate with the attendance. It is a wonderful thing—even in this age of scientific wonders—to see and hear an instrument "recreating"—as Mr. Silverstone calls it—a human voice that is right there beside it, now singing with it and now listening to it, thrilled by the consciousness of a second personality—almost a dual personality. The problem "to hear ourselves as others hear us" has been solved even if we can't as yet "see ourselves as others see us."

The vocal soloist last evening was the beautiful Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Her voice was richer than ever before. Her style has broadened and matured and become more musicianly. There is a heart in it that goes to the heart and self-poise and sensitiveness that prophesies a brilliant musical future for this young artist. Miss Case sang the well-known air from Charpentier's "Louise," "A Song of India," by Rimsky-Korsakow, and a number of folk songs, "The Old Folks at Home" being among the number.

Arthur Walsh, the violinist, played the Schubert "Ave Maria" with the Diamond Disc, and also the famous "Meditation" from "Thais," by Massenet. Besides these selections, he accompanied Miss Case, voice, violin and the "Recreator" blending into one beautiful tonal picture.

The voice of Thomas Chalmers displayed the merits of that good old tune, "Answers," by Alfred G. Robyn, who used to so completely belong to St. Louis that St. Louis nearly, if not quite, belonged to him.

Mr. Silverstone is, by these concerts, contributing very largely to the advancement of musical taste and interest in this city. Doubtless many went to the performance last night out of curiosity, but that element soon gave place to genuine enjoyment of the program. The problem of music in the home is solved when the singing of the greatest artists is made possible by an instrument that does not betray itself in the very presence of the artist herself.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

2500 Endeavor to Distinguish Natural Voice From Phonograph.

A musical event of unique interest was that at the Victoria Theater Saturday evening, when Miss Anna Case, the young prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, appeared before 2500 music lovers in a tone test of Thomas A. Edison's wonderful phonographic invention.

After an opening address by Mr. Mark Silverstone, who arranged the test, Miss Case stood beside the new Edison phonograph and sang several numbers with the instrument, records of which had previously been made from her voice.

So perfectly did the instrument blend with her voice that the audience could not distinguish except by her lips when Miss Case ceased singing. During rendition of the Song of India, the house was darkened and until the lights were turned on no one knew Miss Case had left the stage.

Besides a rare musical treat, the test convinced many skeptics of the triumph of Mr. Edison's genius in re-creating the human voice in all its naturalness.

THE ST. LOUIS STAR

SILVERSTONE TONE TEST SHOWS EDISON SUCCESS

Again Mark Silverstone's tone test has come and gone and thousands of St. Louis music lovers have voted him their thanks, for indeed he has done much for the uplift of music.

That Thomas A. Edison successfully accomplished the marvelous task of recreating the natural tone of the human voice in the production of phonographic records was the verdict of a big audience, Saturday night. The vocal soloist Saturday evening was Miss Anna Case of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. Her voice was at its best, and as she progressed it became richer and broader. Miss Case sang the well known aria from Charpentier's "Louise." A song of India by Run'sky-Korsakow and a number of folk songs.

Arthur Walsh, violinist, played Schubert's "Ave Maria" with the diamond disc and also the famous "Meditation" from "Thais," by Massenet. He also accompanied Miss Case, voice, violin and the "recreator" blending into one beautiful tone.

Silverstone has given these tone tests for several years and with each performance hundreds of the skeptical listeners go away convinced that the new Edison does recreate and that one can now have the greatest artists in their home. Records played by an instrument that does not betray itself in the presence of the artists.

Daily Globe-Democrat.

2500 HEAR NATURAL VOICE TONES IN PHONOGRAPH

That Thomas A. Edison has successfully accomplished the marvelous task of re-creating the natural tone and timbre of the human voice in the production of phonographic records was the verdict last night of 2500 music lovers who gathered at the Victoria Theater to witness this demonstration of the triumph of inventive genius. Of the numerous persons who attended the demonstration skeptical of the claims made for the records, all came away convinced that it had proved equal to the severe test.

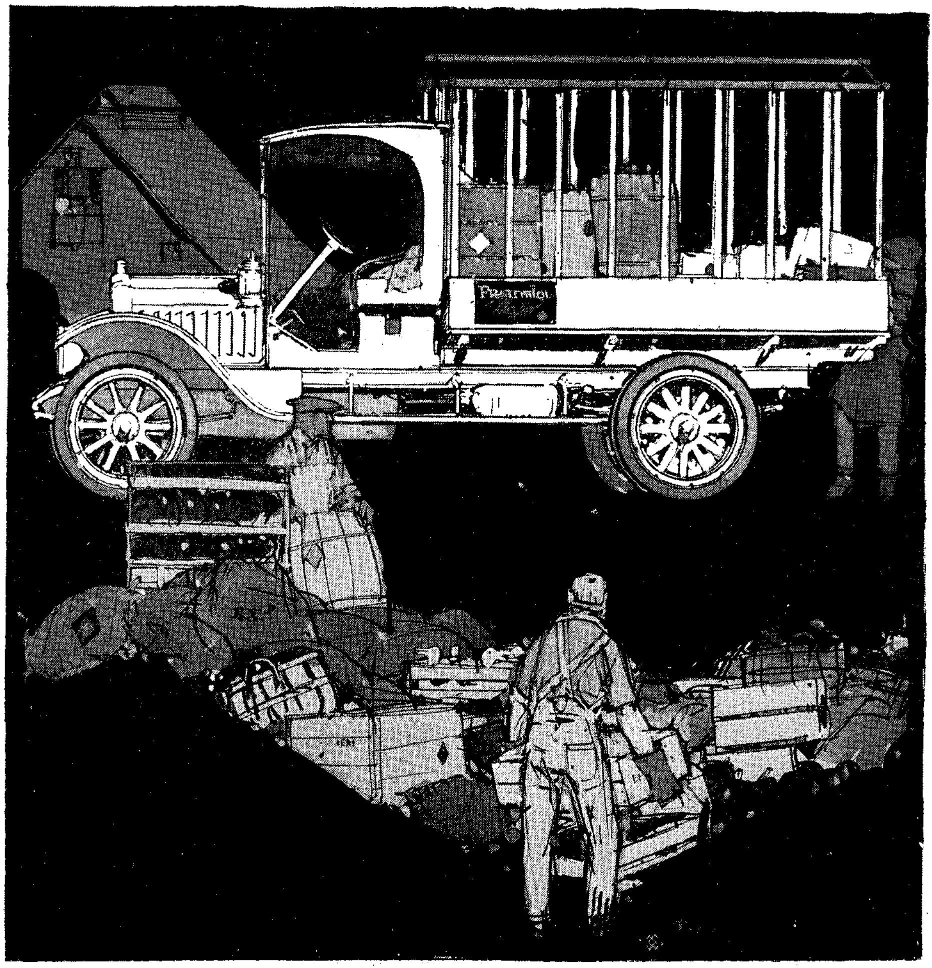
Miss Anna Case, the young prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera Company, was chosen for the test. Edison considers her soprano voice one of the finest of the many great voices he now re-creates. She stood beside the new Edison as it began to play. She sang a few bars, and the instrument blended perfectly with her silvery voice. She ceased, and the instrument continued the air with the same beautiful tonal quality as when the star accompanied it. None in the audience was able to distinguish when Miss Case ceased singing, except by observing that her lips did not move. The unison between the tones of her voice and the reproduction on the instrument was so remarkable that trained ears could not detect the slightest difference.

The
NEW
EDISON
makes your home
the world's greatest
stage

Anna Case, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, photographed on the stage of the Victoria Theatre in St. Louis on Oct. 21, 1916, while singing in direct comparison with the New Edison's Re-Creation of her voice.

There is a licensed dealer in your vicinity. Watch for his announcement. May we send you the brochure "MUSIC'S RE-CREATION"?

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc., Dept. 2372, ORANGE, N. J.



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AN invisible item of expense, often overlooked by motor truck users, is the time lost for repairs. The unavoidable items of fuel, oil, tires and upkeep appear on your books, but they may not be nearly so serious a leak in your profits.

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Just to show you how fine they are—and what a great saving our "Direct from Factory" plan of selling means to you—we will send you a special box of 25 Hayner Standards—or 25 Hayner Panetelas—for only $1.25—parcel post paid by us.

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Hayner Panetelas

Are particularly fine in flavor and aroma—full 5-inch panetela shape—a long, cool, even smoking cigar that is immensely popular with our patrons.

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Try these cigars. Send for a box of 25 Standards or 25 Panetelas—smoke 8 or 10—judge them squarely on their merits—and if you don't find them pleasing in every way, send back the balance and we will return your money without a word.

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Don't wait—get your order in the mail *today.* You can't lose—we take all the risk and stand all the expense if we fail to please you.

In ordering—state which shape you prefer—Standards or Panetelas—and also mention whether you like light, medium or dark cigars.

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The Military Daisy Each

The Daisy Pump Gun has the appearance and genuine pump action of a high-grade sporting rifle; 50-shot repeater; length, 38 inches; adjustable sights; turned walnut stock.

The Military Daisy, 50-shot repeater, with *true military lines, sling and swivel, removable bayonet.* Other models 25 cents to $2.50. All dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price.

DAISY MFG. CO., 309 Union Street, Plymouth, Mich.

In College Towns.—"What is the rent of your room, Henry? I suppose they ask a lot for it."

"Yes, all the time."—*Lampoon.*

Her Plan.—"Do you sit up for your husband?"

"No; I am an early riser and am always up in time to greet him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Expert.—MANAGER—"Yes, we have a vacancy in our financial department. Have you had any experience in finance?"

"I'm supporting a $10,000 wife on $5,000 a year."—*Life.*

Practical.—Po—"Your roommate says that he is a practical socialist."

DUNK—"He must be. He wears my shirts, smokes my tobacco, and writes to my girls."—*Pitt Panther.*

As He Saw It.—"John, dear," wrote a lady from the Capital, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply; "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you!"—*Tit-Bits.*

His Part.—"So you confess that the unfortunate young man was carried to the pump and there drenched with water? Now, Mr. Fresh, what part did you take in this disagreeable affair?"

UNDERGRADUATE (meekly)—"The left leg, sir."—*Christian Register.*

Those Sudden Changes.

He knew she had a heart of ice,
  And yet he sought to win it;
He thought it would be cool and nice
  In summer, could he be in it;
But a woman loves a man to fool,
  As he found when he got her;
For, instead of keeping cool,
  She kept him in hot water.
—*Indianapolis Star.*

Artists' Problems.—The story is revived of a society woman who wrote to Paderewski for "a lock of hair." She received this reply: "*Dear Madame:* M. Paderewski directs me to say that it affords him much pleasure to comply with your request. You failed to specify whose hair you desire. So he sends samples of that of his valet, cook, waiter, and mattress belonging to M. Pullman, proprietor of the coach in which he traveled in America."—*Public Opinion* (London).

Experience.—"Have you ever had any experience in handling high-class ware?" asked a dealer in bric-à-brac of an applicant for work.

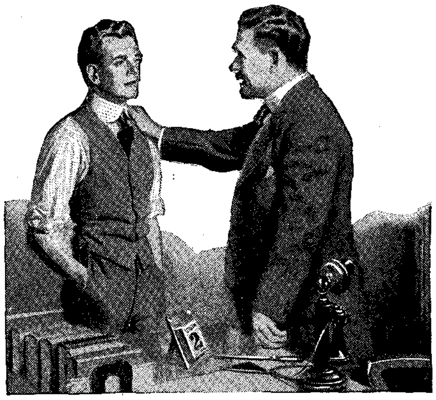
"No, sir," was the reply, "but I think I can do it."

"Suppose," said the dealer, "you accidentally broke a very valuable porcelain vase, what would you do?"

"I should put it carefully together," replied the man, "and set it where a wealthy customer would be sure to knock it over again."

"Consider yourself engaged," said the dealer. "Now, tell me where you learned that trick of the trade."

"A few years ago," answered the other, "I was one of the 'wealthy-customer' class."—*New York Telegraph.*



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"We've been watching you, young man. We know you're made of the stuff that wins. The man that cares enough about his future to study an I. C. S. course in his spare time is the kind we want in this firm's responsible positions. You're getting your promotion on what you *know*, and I wish we had more like you."

The boss can't take chances. When he has a responsible job to fill, he picks a man *trained to hold it.* He's watching *you* right now, hoping you'll be ready when your opportunity comes.

The thing for you to do is to start today and train yourself to do some one thing better than others. You can do it in spare time through the International Correspondence Schools. Over 5000 men reported advancement last year as a result of their I. C. S. training.

The first step these men took was to mark and mail this coupon. Make *your* start the same way—and make it right now.

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Explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position, or in the subject, before which I mark X.

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☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
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☐ Machine Shop Practice
☐ Gas Engineer
☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
☐ Surveying and Mapping
☐ MINE FOREM'N OR ENG'R
☐ Metallurgist or Prospector
☐ STATIONARY ENGINEER
☐ Marine Engineer
☐ ARCHITECT
☐ Contractor and Builder
☐ Architectural Draftsman
☐ Concrete Builder
☐ Structural Engineer
☐ PLUMBING AND HEATING
☐ Sheet Metal Worker
☐ CHEMICAL ENGINEER
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☐ Outdoor Sign Painter
☐ RAILROADER
☐ ILLUSTRATOR
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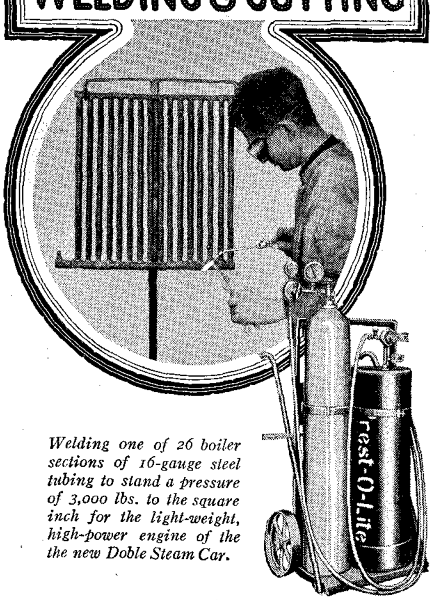
OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING & CUTTING



Welding one of 26 boiler sections of 16-gauge steel tubing to stand a pressure of 3,000 lbs. to the square inch for the light-weight, high-power engine of the new Doble Steam Car.

Welding made this new steam boiler possible

In constructing the boiler of this new steam automobile, the manufacturer's design called for neatness, light weight, strength and the ability to withstand high pressure. Oxy-acetylene welding solved the problem, just as it is making stronger, neater and better metal products possible in every line of manufacture. If you use bolts, rivets or threaded joints in your product, it will pay you to know the possibilities and savings of oxy-acetylene welding.

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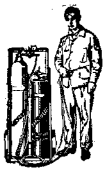
Millions of dollars' worth of valuable castings, machine parts and tools are being reclaimed from the junk pile through this process. The entire cost of the outfit may be saved by just one repair, and the saving will include the time and delay caused by a shut-down as well as the cost of a new part.

Write for details on any manufacturing or repair operation. Our literature describes hundreds of savings by oxy-acetylene welding.



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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

February 8.—The fighting on the Somme front continues, and heavy blows by the British are reported. The Germans lose an important position on the crest of Sailly-Saillisel Hill, which had dominated the St. Pierre Vaast Wood. A number of prisoners and a machine gun are taken. On the Ancre the British also take Baillescourt Farm, three-quarters of a mile from Miraumont. A trench near Grandcourt, to the southward, is also among the day's gains.

February 9.—Berlin states that the recently reported attack on Sailly-Saillisel Hill was only partially successful, and that the British troops there are hemmed in by the Germans. More raids are carried out on the Somme front, and, to the northward, the British destroy a number of dugouts southeast of Ypres and take prisoners. A French repulse of a Teuton attack is reported from Hill 304, at Verdun.

February 10.—Contrary to yesterday's German report, the British announce that they have held the hill at Sailly-Saillisel against attack and are firmly established. Several air engagements are reported, in one of which Lieutenant Guynemar brings down his thirty-first aeroplane. The Allies bombard the railroads and factories near Rombach and Hagondange, and in the Sarre Valley.

The British infantry attack on a mile-front in the Somme sector, taking a strong German trench system, with slight losses. A firm foothold is also gained on the slope of Serre Hill, north-east of Beaumont-Hamel, on the road to Bapaume.

February 12.—Additional British gains along the Ancre are reported from London, as 600 yards of trenches are occupied after a night attack near the Beaucourt-Puisieux Road, west of Miraumont. A German counter-charge fails, being repulsed by fire from the Lewis guns in use. Six British attacks, says Berlin, failed during the one night.

February 13.—The British penetrate several hundred yards into the German positions east of Souchez and inflict severe damage on the entrenchments there. Four mine shafts, a trench rail-road, and several dugouts are destroyed. Dugouts are also razed northeast of Neuville-St. Vaast, east of Ypres, and prisoners taken. The French report destructive fires on the Teutons' works near Quennevieres, and the penetration of trenches north of Reims.

February 14.—More ground is won by the British on the Somme as a post is captured near Grandcourt, south of the Ancre, with large losses to the Teuton forces. Berlin, however, states that north of the Ancre repeated British attacks were unsuccessful.

EASTERN FRONT

February 8.—The Russians report taking a trench near Kirlibaba, in the Hungarian Karpathians, and holding it in the face of two counter-attacks.

February 10.—A minor engagement in Galicia, in which the Germans raid a Russian line, taking seventeen prisoners and a few machine guns, is the only fighting reported from the Eastern front.

February 12.—Near Kiselin, east of Kovel, the German raiders enter a Russian

KRYPTOK GLASSES
THE INVISIBLE BIFOCALS

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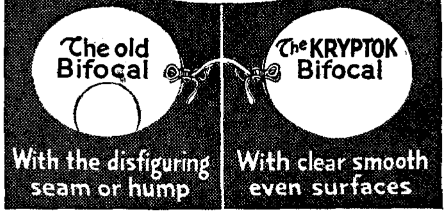
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The result is safety, freedom from repairs and troubles. And a car which probably will serve men for a lifetime. Time will prove, we believe, that this double strength is worth half the price of the car.

$4,000,000 in Extras

There are 31 extra features in Mitchells, most of them exclusive. On this year's output these extras cost us about $4,000,000.

They are things like a power tire pump, an easy control, a ball-bearing steering gear, engine primer on the dashboard, a light in the tonneau, a locked compartment, etc.

Every one is a wanted feature. Yet they are impossible, at a modest price, without Mitchell factory efficiency.

Extras in Luxury

The Mitchell has long been considered by experts one of the handsomest cars on the street. The output is largely sold in metropolitan centers.

Yet this year we have added 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. We are giving you heat-fixed finish, extra-grade leather, and scores of new dainty touches.

All this results from another economy. We now occupy our new body plant. All Mitchell bodies, open and enclosed, are built here now, under Bate efficiency methods. And this added luxury clearly shows the result.

What So Important?

What else is so important?

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Mitchell stands unique among fine cars in respect to efficiency. For a dozen years John W. Bate has worked here to attain it.

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$1150 Mitchell Junior

Note that this year's line includes two sizes—the Mitchell and the Mitchell Junior. But the Mitchell Junior—for five passengers—is still powerful and roomy.

This is also for efficiency. So the man who wants a 5-passenger car need not pay for more power or more room than he needs.

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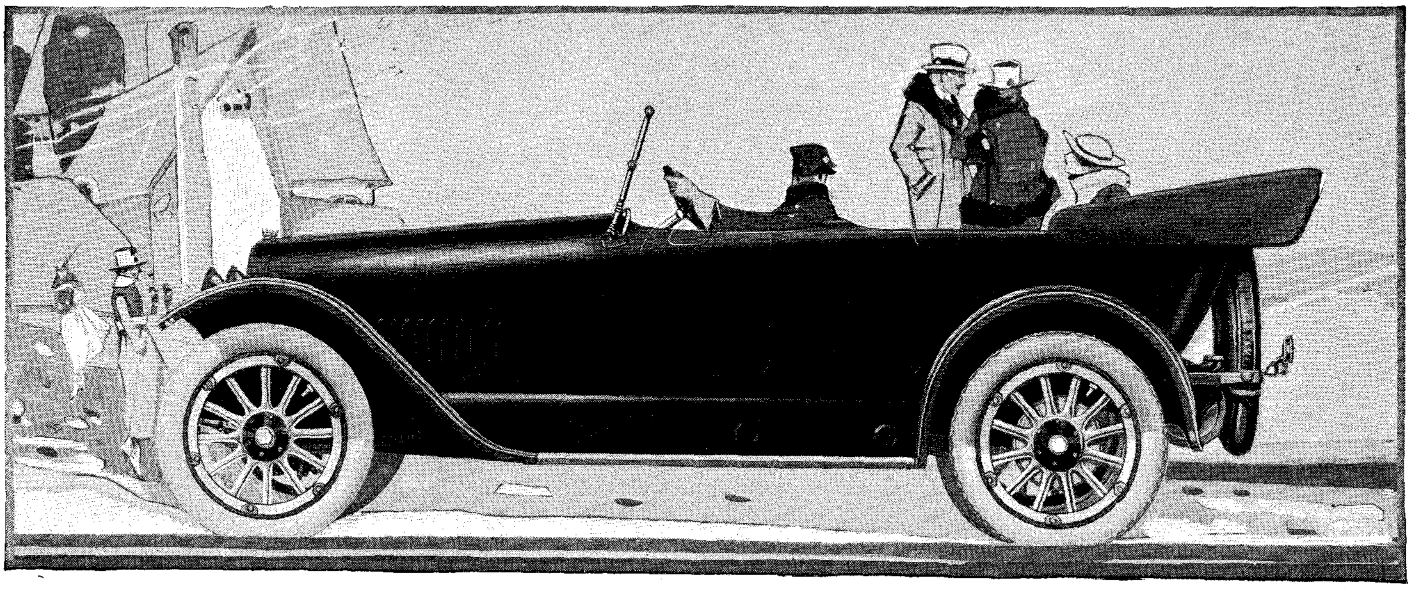

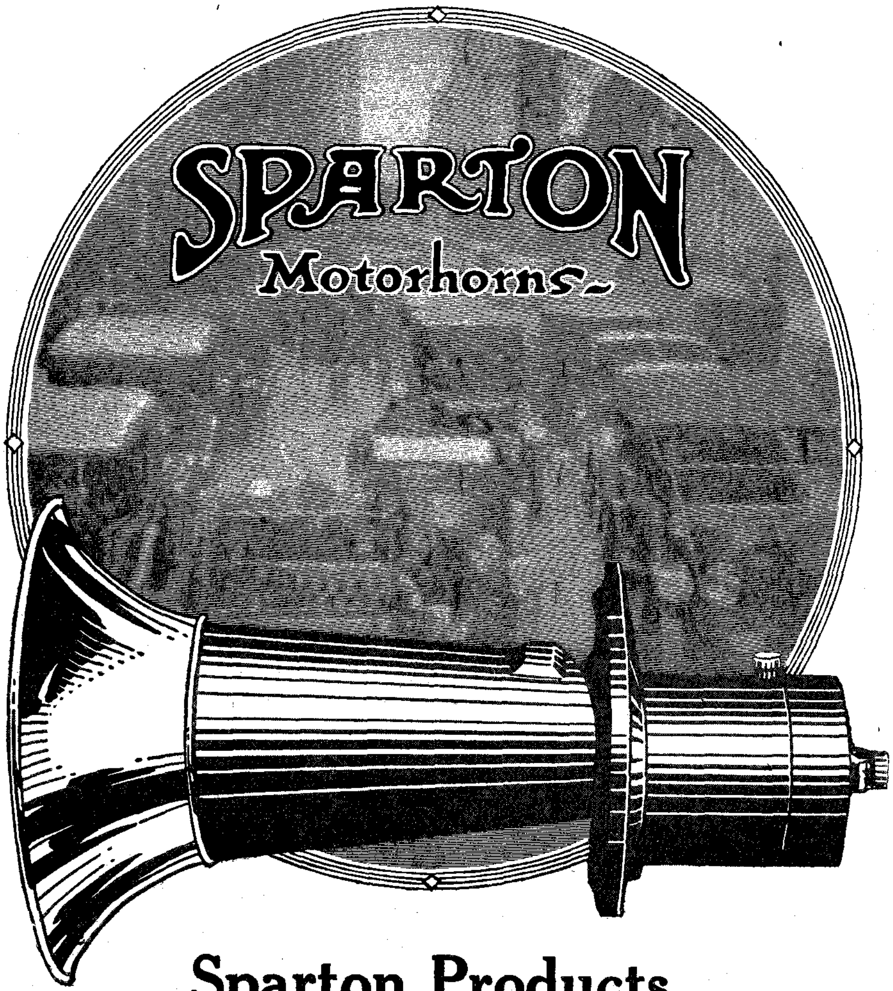

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Here are some of the leading American cars that use Sparton Motorhorns as standard equipment.

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Stutz
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Mercer
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White
Marmon
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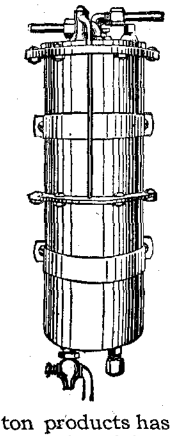
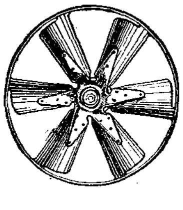
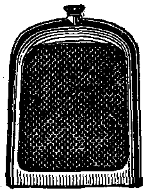


This is the latest addition to the Sparton line of quality products. Subjected to every possible test on all types of motors under varied and rigorous conditions, it has quickly proved itself the most efficient device of its kind yet produced.

Sparton Radiators and Fans

The superior worth of these Sparton products has been conclusively demonstrated by their efficient performance on numerous high-grade motor cars. Sparton Honeycomb Radiators and Radiator Fans are in such demand that we have been obliged to make an extensive addition to our factory to increase their manufacture.





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position, taking forty-two prisoners and a machine gun. They are shortly after driven out again.

February 13.—Berlin announces the German capture of a Roumanian defense south of Vale Putna, on the northern end of the Roumanian front, with 163 prisoners and a vast quantity of war-material. The repulse of two Russian attacks on the upper Sereth is also reported.

Paris admits that the Teutons have successfully resumed the offensive in Macedonia, taking a hill position east of Paralovo, in the Cerna bend.

On the other hand, the Italian forces occupy Ersen, northwest of Koritza, while the British execute profitable raids on Palmes and in the Doiran region.

February 14.—After a two days' battle, the German troops still remain in possession of mountain positions near Meste Canesci, in the Bukowina. The unsuccessful Russians are said to be moving back to take up a new stand east of Jacobeni, after losing 1,200 prisoners to the Teutons.

GENERAL

February 8.—The British steamer *Turino* is sunk off the Irish coast by a *U*-boat, and, it is reported by London, one American is killed. President Wilson gives instructions to have the facts of the case collected and presented to him.

The loss of ships in the German *U*-boat campaign is reported to date as follows: February 1, 10 ships, 13,039 tons; February 2, 8 ships, 7,337 tons; February 3, 6 ships, 10,159 tons; February 4, 2 ships, 2,623 tons; February 5, 5 ships, 8,729 tons; February 6, 14 ships, 44,457 tons; February 7, 13 ships, 30,352 tons; February 8, 10 ships, 21,504 tons.

Sweden and Holland refuse to follow the United States into breaking relations with Germany. From South America, however, come endorsements of the President's stand from Uruguay, Panama, and Bolivia.

February 9.—Berlin sets last month's loss of aircraft at 89 planes. Of these, 34 were Teutonic craft and the remaining 55 belonged to the Allied forces.

The ship-loss for the day due to *U*-boats is reported at 6 boats, of 10,424 total tonnage.

Two envoys, the Minister to Vienna and the Minister to Turkey from Roumania, are degraded by the Roumanian Government for remaining in enemy territory after the beginning of hostilities. General Socecu is tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years' penal servitude and degradation on charges connected with his command at the battle of the Argechu River, on December 4 last. This was the battle which lost Bucharest to the Germans.

February 10.—Reports from London dispute the German statement of airplane losses for January. It is stated that Allied airmen have accounted for 75 German aircraft in the month, while the British loss is set at 15. The French losses are unpublished.

The tonnage loss in vessels for the day is set at 22,271 tons (7 ships).

A line of Turkish trenches on the Hai River in Mesopotamia is reported taken by the British, in a resumption of the offensive south of Kut-el-Amara.

February 11.—An Austrian attack is launched on Göritz from the eastward, and gains, according to report, some slight advances. The invaders are generally repulsed, and seventy prisoners fall into Italian hands.

The tonnage loss for the day in ships is reported to be 5,211 tons (2 vessels).

An official British report describes the most recent success at Kut, stating that the Turks were driven back 800 to 1,200 yards on a front of three miles. The report adds that the Turks suffered great losses.

February 12.—With a 300-mile funnel-shaped safety lane of armed patrol-ships the British Government is said to have made the arrival and departure of liners from Channel ports and Liverpool safe. The sinking of ships by *U*-boats declines from day to day, the latest report stating that only five ships have been sunk, of a total tonnage of 8,441.

Five German army corps, according to Copenhagen, concentrated on the Dutch frontier, furnish an effective explanation for the refusal of Holland to adopt the policy recommended to neutrals by the United States toward Germany.

The Italian line east of Göritz, recently penetrated in places by the Austrians, is announced by Rome to be completely reestablished. In the operations more than 100 prisoners are captured and the Austrian forces finally repulsed.

Italian seaplanes successfully raid the Austrian base at Pola, according to Rome, returning undamaged after dropping a number of bombs on the arsenal and on ships in the harbor.

February 13.—Four more ships are sunk by *U*-boats in the new warfare, including the 12,000-ton White Star freighter *Afric*, which is sent to the bottom with seventeen missing. The total tonnage loss for the day is 14,198.

Spain's intervention in the war is considered probable, announces London, with the exprest approval of the Pope in case the German submarine policy is not altered.

The Russian authorities call the class of 1918 to the front, following a call two days before for the previous class. These additions are reported to give the nation 1,000,000 more troops.

February 14.—Five more ships are added to the list of those submarined in the month's *U*-boat warfare, with a tonnage loss of 6,456, bringing the total to 101 ships, of 208,010 tons, for the month. One of these vessels is the American freighter *Lyman M. Law*, carrying no contraband, and sunk without warning off Sardinia. The crew is reported safe.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in identical notes, protest the new German *U*-boat policy to Berlin, declaring that it is illegal. The Scandinavian nations add that they reserve the right to act if lives are lost in the danger zone.

FOREIGN

February 8.—A decree is published in Madrid placing all the wireless in Spain under the control of the Government.

February 9.—The Chinese cabinet endorses the move of the United States regarding Germany and affirms that China is ready to break off relations with the Central Powers if the ruthless warfare is prolonged.

February 12.—From Copenhagen comes the report that two German munitions factories, at Thorn in East Prussia and at Glueckauf in Quickborn, have been blown up. Sixty-three persons are reported killed and scores wounded.

Eleven labor leaders are arrested in Petrograd charged with fomenting revolutions to transform Russia into a social democratic republic.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA

February 11.—The Cuban Government announces that about thirty soldiers have been arrested for participating in a

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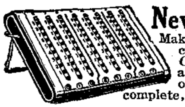

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revolt near Mariano. Uprisings are reported at Canas, Havana province, where a commander has been killed by his men; in Santa Clara province, and elsewhere. The Government is taking every precaution to maintain order.

February 12.—Secretary Lansing forwards to Havana an appeal to the Cubans not to plunge their country into another revolution because of the Presidential elections. He adds a "regret that intervention would have to be resorted to by the United States in case of disorder."

February 14.—The Cuban Government is notified that the United States would not recognize an *insurrecto* Government in the island. It is also admitted at the War Department that 10,000 army rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been sold and sent to the Cuban Government.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

February 10.—Villa is reported moving with a band of 25,000 armed men toward the border in the wake of General Pershing. This move is considered especially alarming because of reported German backing given to the bandit. General Funston declares this rumor incredible and unfounded.

Henry P. Fletcher leaves Washington for Queretaro, on the way to present his credentials as the first American Ambassador to Mexico in three years.

February 12.—Secretary Lansing receives a formal note from First Chief Carranza asking the United States and other neutrals to join in banning exports of food and munitions to the belligerent countries. Containing a number of arguments previously advanced by the Central Powers, the note is believed by many to be the result of German instigation in Mexico.

Ignacio Bonillas, one of the representatives of Mexico on the recent Mexican-American Joint Commission, is appointed by First Chief Carranza as Ambassador to the United States.

February 13.—Armed Mexicans cross the border near Hachita, N. M., and carry off three Mormons, a number of Mexican ranch hands, and a quantity of live stock.

February 14.—A band of Villistas, led by General Salazar, seize Ojitos, an American-owned ranch in Mexico, and hold five Americans for ransom. An investigation is started.

THE AMERICAN IMBROGLIO WITH GERMANY

February 8.—Berlin announces that former Ambassador Gerard will leave for Bern and that there has been no detention other than the delay attending arranging passports for the Consular-service members who accompany him. A special train has been put at his disposal.

The German Foreign Office requests former Ambassador Gerard to sign a proposal reaffirming the two old treaties of 1799 and 1828. The envoy refers the Government officials to the Swiss and Spanish intermediaries.

London announces a prompt agreement by the British Government to grant safe-conduct to Count von Bernstorff during his return home to Berlin.

February 9.—Henry Ford announces that he will turn over to the Government in case of emergency, not only his factories, but his personal fortune, estimated at more than $100,000,000. He will accept no interest or other profits.

February 11.—Former Ambassador Gerard reaches Zurich, Switzerland, together with a staff and accompaniment of 120. The returning envoy proceeds at once to Bern.

February 13.—It is announced at Washington that an advance was made by the German Government, through the Swiss legation, offering to reopen the discussion of submarine methods during the continuance of the present operations. The answer of the United States is to the effect that the Government refuses to discuss the international situation with the Imperial Government until the *U*-boat warfare is abandoned and the *Sussex* pledges are restored.

It is emphatically denied at Berlin that the German Government is contemplating or offering any inducements to the United States to avoid war. Ideas of further parley or the exchange of notes are disclaimed by officials in authority, according to the day's dispatches. The Spanish Ambassador takes over the deserted American embassy in Berlin.

President Wilson, with the Cabinet, prepares a bill of particulars containing the grievances against the German Government, with special emphasis on the refusal to liberate the seventy-two American seamen brought in on the steamer *Yarrowdale*.

Rome is the source of a report to the effect that Austrian authorities are striving to avoid a break with the United States by ordering all Austrian *U*-craft to fly the German flag when outside the Adriatic.

February 14.—Count von Bernstorff, recent German Ambassador to the United States, sails from New York on the first leg of his return journey after dismissal.

Dispatches from Bern state that the German authorities in Belgium have ordered Minister Whitlock to lower the flag from the American legation in Brussels and have stopt his attempts to communicate with Washington. Other German indignities are alleged to have been reported to Mr. Gerard at the Swiss capital.

DOMESTIC

February 8.—Work is begun on the fortress at Rockaway Point, Long Island, within eight days after the appropriation for it in Congress. A number of sixteen-inch guns will be mounted there for the protection of New York Harbor.

February 9.—Governor Goodrich signs the State-wide prohibition bill making Indiana a "dry" State after April 2, 1918. This is said to be one of the most stringent "dry" measures enacted in any State.

February 11.—Democratic leaders in Congress admit that due to the international situation all internal improvement bills, commonly known as "pork," have been side-tracked in favor of preparedness measures. The "pork" bills are said to be definitely scrapped and more than $100,000,000 saved.

February 13.—The largest naval appropriation in the history of the country passes the House. It calls for the expenditure of more than $368,000,000, and is passed by a vote of 353 to 23.

The bills increasing the postage rate on second-class mail and reducing the drop-letter rates are defeated in the Senate by a vote of 37 to 34.

February 14.—The State Senate passes the Reynolds bill, granting Presidential suffrage to the women of Ohio, by a vote of 20 to 16. It has already been passed by the House and Governor Cox has stated his intention of signing it.

HUDSON SUPER SIX REG. U.S. PATENT OFF.

How Hudson Super-Six Saved the Six

A Review of the Crisis in Motordom

Only engineers knew it, but a year ago a crisis impended in Motordom. The light-weight Six—long the favorite type—was waning in popularity. The trend was towards Eights and Twelves. It seemed for a time that certain limitations would force the Six out of the field. Note how the Super-Six reversed that condition.

For years the Light Six was the leading type. Hudson was its foremost exponent.

It was so much smoother than former types that enthusiasts called it finality.

But it never fulfilled expectations. It nowhere near ended vibration. It won hardly a record. About every performance record that counted—save a few won by V-types—was still held by Fours.

Multi-Cylinders Came

At that juncture Hudson engineers—and numerous others—began to build V-type motors. That is, two Fours or two Sixes so set at angles as combat the Six limitations.

The trouble, remember, with all types yet developed, lay in excessive vibration. That caused friction and wear. It lessened power and endurance. The object of the new types—the Eights and Twelves—was to minimize that waste.

Numerous upper-grade cars adopted them. The Hudson shop had its V-types perfected. For a time it seemed that the fate of the Six was sealed.

Then Came the Super-Six

But early in 1915 Hudson engineers discovered the cause of motor vibration. And they set out to remedy it in a new, mathematical way.

In June they applied for a patent. In December the patent was granted. It gave Hudson control of a basic invention which solved the problems better than anyone had dreamed.

It added 80 per cent to the efficiency of the best Six ever built. That is, to its power and endurance. It gave the new Six—the Super-Six—a supremacy too great to be questioned.

The First Year's Result

The Hudson Super-Six has been on the market a year now. It has won all worth-while records—that is, records made with a stock motor. In speed, power and endurance, in hill-climbing and quick acceleration, it has out-performed all other types. It won the chief record—the 24-hour record—by a margin of 52 per cent.

It twice broke all endurance records in a round trip from San Francisco to New York. It ran 7000 miles at over 80 miles an hour without showing any wear on the bearings.

It has gained the supreme place in Motordom. It has come to out-sell any other front-rank car. It is now out-performing all rival cars for 25,000 owners.

Today every man who seeks the best in a fine car must choose the Hudson Super-Six.

Not Like Other Sixes

But don't confuse the Super-Six with Sixes of the old type. The Super-Six is a unique type—a basic invention, controlled by Hudson patents. It differs from other Sixes more than Eights or Twelves do.

Numerous makers abandoned the V-types because of the Super-Six. The added cylinders seemed useless additions when the Super-Six so excelled.

But no other Six is like the Super-Six. Our patents prevent approach.

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This year we add to the Super-Six another exclusive advantage. It is a gasoline saver, remarkably effective. At a nominal cost it can be added to any Hudson Super-Six.

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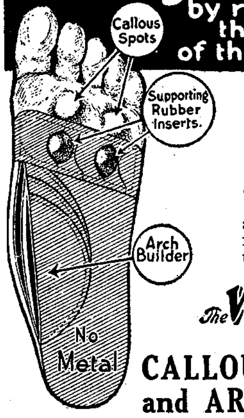

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. L. G.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Which is the correct form to use in the following sentences, 'His whereabouts *is* (*are*) unknown; their whereabouts *are* (*is*) unknown'? (2) Kindly indicate the correct punctuation in this sentence: 'Said deed purports to convey the fee simple title excepting, however, the minerals and mineral rights which, according to the abstract (page 9) were by deed dated March 13, 1899, conveyed to John Davis.'"

(1) "Whereabouts" takes the verb in the singular. (2) "Said deed purports to convey the fee simple title, excepting, however, the minerals and mineral rights, which, according to the abstract (page 9), were by deed dated March 13, 1899, conveyed to John Davis."

"A. Q.," Washington, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'The procedure should follow, as *near* as may be, that prescribed by the act of 1888.' If the word 'near' is not incorrect as used above, would it be better to use 'nearly' in the same sentence?"

Near being an adverb can be used with perfect propriety in the sentence which you cite. It is not necessary to use *nearly*, altho the writer himself prefers that word.

"H. H. W.," Concord, N. C.—"Kindly inform me whether or not the following sentences are correct, and why. (1) 'I *raveled* the stocking.' (2) 'Very slowly and *with the most explicit explanation* he goes through with a card-trick or two.' (3) 'The Governor granted a holiday that the students might attend, *which* they did.' (4) 'It is the *unanimous* consensus of opinion that he will be elected.'"

(1) "I *raveled* the stocking" is correct, meaning "I took apart the threads of the stocking." (2) Better say, "With the most *detailed* explanation." (3) "*Which* they did" is correct, the antecedent being the idea of "attendance," implied in the words "might attend." (4) "*Unanimous* consensus" is, strictly speaking, a pleonasm, but, in ordinary parlance, "consensus" does not convey fully the idea of absolute unanimity.

"J. H. B.," Owen Sound, Ont., Can.—"Is the expression, 'The exception proves the rule,' good sense? Does not an exception to a rule tend to disprove the rule and not to prove it?"

The idea of the exception proving the rule is that it places it in a clearer light by contrast. You could verify this by consulting the grammar of any language, with its rules and exceptions. Or, in a different sphere, you might observe how poets emphasize an idea by introducing contradictions of it. A notable case occurs in Byron's "Siege of Corinth," where the idea of midnight silence is brought out strikingly by the mention of various sounds that broke the silence.

"W. K.," New York, N. Y.—"How is the word *libertine* pronounced, and what is its meaning?"

The word is pronounced *lib'er-tin—i's* as in *hit; e* as in *over*, and is defined: "1. One who gives free rein to his desires or appetites; a debauchee; a rake. 2. [L-] A member of a free-thinking pantheistic sect of the sixteenth century, in the Netherlands, France, and elsewhere. The sect held that God is the only being, and that man can not sin, and practised licentiousness. 3. One of the party in Geneva that opposed Calvin's reforms. 4. [L-] *Bib.* A member of a Jewish synagog of that name. *Acts* vi, 9. 5. In Roman history, a manumitted slave, or a freedman, or the child of such a person. 6. [Archaic.] One who does not brook restraint. 7†. A free-thinker. 8†. A freeman, as of a corporate town."

"E. C. G.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly give me the meaning of the phrase 'Italia Irredenta.'"

The phrase means "unredeemed Italy." An *Irredentist* is one of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, notably the people of the district around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in France, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other governments. Such regions are called *Italia irredenta*, or unredeemed Italy.

THE FRANKLIN CAR

WHAT IS SCIENTIFIC LIGHT WEIGHT

PROGRESS is a fight, not so much against ignorance and stupidity, as against the tendency of the *human mind* to run in *grooves.*

The great mass of motorists has never been able to look ahead in automobile construction. It reasons *backward* from what it sees close at hand.

It takes as long to get a wrong idea out of its head as to get a right one into it.

* * *

At first, all fine automobiles were ponderous, heavy cars, complicated and expensive. It took the weight to justify the price.

Besides, that was the way men mostly thought about the automobile—a sort of Pullman-car feeling.

So the heavy car was what the average motorist saw close at hand. And reasoning backward, he built up a fine assortment of *fallacies:* such as, the heavy car was easier to ride in, that it kept the road better, that it made the owner more impressive, that there was virtue in the big wheel base.

Actual motor car *experience* shows up and *disproves* these *fallacies.*

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If you doubt this you can prove it for yourself by going into any fine car salesroom. The automobile salesmen are very eager to tell you that their new models are considerably lighter than last year's, if that happens to be the case. But they say nothing about weight if their new car is heavier or the same weight as their former model.

But the average motorist cannot entirely free his mind from the old grooves.

He still looks for an eyeful of cumbersome car and mechanism. He still lingers over the big wheel base.

* * *

For fifteen long years the motor world has fought each advanced principle in Franklin Car construction—and then finally come around to it!

Among fine automobiles the Franklin was the *first scientific* light car, and for fifteen years it has been the consistent exponent of *Scientific Light Weight.*

You may have noticed lately how many cars are making their appeal to the public on light weight.

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The Franklin construction calls for the finest materials that can be put into a car. The choice of materials is a special Department of Science in itself. The use of these materials is another—saving weight ounce by ounce all over the car.

* * *

The car that has *Scientific Light Weight* to offer you (not merely lightness) can show actual *results* in *facts* and *figures*—in gasoline mileage—in tire mileage.

It can demonstrate to you a new *comfort* and *reliability,* smooth-rolling quality, flexibility, easy control, a resiliency, that saves not alone the expense but the *annoyance* of tire trouble.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

HOW WE COULD RAISE THE MONEY FOR A WAR

While events early in February, when our diplomatic relations with Germany were severed, had made it possible that this country might at an early day be forced into the European War, the situation did not at once excite much concern in financial circles, because of the unprecedented prosperity and the financial resources of the country, which had been strengthened by vast accumulations of gold brought in from foreign countries. At the same time, the possibility of our getting into the war brought forcibly to the front questions as to what means could be adopted to finance our participation in the conflict. Besides the financial strength of the country, as shown in its stock of gold, other bases for confidence existed in our new banking system and the benefits that would come to American financiers from the experience of European financiers since the war began. Numerous expedients had been tried out in Europe and this experience would be of great value to us. A writer in the New York *Times Annalist* believes that in the event of war, this country would impose additional taxes, much as it did at the time of the war with Spain, but he notes a general expectation in financial circles that the Government would rely mainly on the sale of bonds, including a large popular loan to be sold at par. The facility with which bonds could be put out is obvious from the fact that our national debt is now so inconsiderable—less than one billion dollars—that the annual interest charge per capita is less than twenty-three cents. Following is a table which the writer gives to show our wealth, population, debt, resources, etc.:

	**1917*	*1898*
Wealth	$187,739,071,000	$77,000,000,000
Population	102,431,000	72,947,000
Money in circulation	$4,498,060,871	$1,837,859,894
Bank clearings	260,953,235,000	65,924,820,769
Capital of nat. banks	*1,067,565,000	622,016,745
Deposited in all banks	19,225,766,874	5,688,164,456
Depositors in sav's b'ks	11,500,000	5,385,746
Cash in all banks	$1,911,717,000	$687,800,000
Imports of mdse	2,391,654,335	616,049,654
†Public debt	955,297,253	1,027,085,492
Interest-bearing debt	971,562,590	847,367,470
Annual interest charges	23,084,635	34,387,409
Government—		
Receipts	779,664,552	405,321,335
Disbursements	724,492,998	443,368,582

PER CAPITA

	1917	*1898*
Wealth	$1,965.00	$1,117.00
Money in circulation	43.50	25.19
†Public debt	8.35	14.08
Annual interest charge	.22½	.47
Government receipts	7.61	5.55
Government disbursements	7.07	6.07

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*Or latest available statistics.
†Less cash in Treasury.

Bankers are said to have exprest a belief that our Government would find no difficulty in disposing of a five-hundred-million-dollar issue of bonds at 3 per cent., while at 3½ per cent. bankers believe we could sell a billion dollars in bonds. Following are other items in the *Annalist* article:

"Inasmuch as there is no fixing the probable duration of such a war, and no way of knowing how much such a conflict would cost, the suggestion has been made that the Government arrange for a comprehensive plan of financing, making provision for the sale of $5,000,000,000 of securities should such an amount be found necessary. In this connection, attention is directed to the desirability of giving the initial issue a conversion privilege by providing that holders of the first series of bonds shall have the right to exchange their securities for subsequent issues in the event that the later issues are put out at a higher rate of interest. If this plan is followed, it is contended, individuals and institutions desiring to make investments will not hold off making their purchases in the hope of buying United States bonds of a higher rate, but will promptly subscribe to the first issue. Moreover, an arrangement of this kind—adopted both by Great Britain and Germany—has the merit of not penalizing the patriotic citizen who avails himself of the first opportunity to invest his funds in the Government obligations.

"Aside from the consideration of patriotism, and there is no gainsaying its effectiveness as a stimulant, United States Government bonds will have a large sale by reason of the fact that they will be exempt from all Federal, State, and local taxation. This fact is an important one for the reason that in recent years various States have materially raised their rates of taxation, and Congress has increased the Federal income-tax rate. Moreover, in the event of war, it is not improbable that it will be deemed necessary to still further increase the tax on incomes.

"As a suggestion of the response that would be given to the offer of Government bonds, it is only necessary to refer to the experiences in 1898, when the United States was obliged to finance a war with Spain. In June of that year Congress authorized the issuance of 3 per cent. bonds to the amount of $400,000,000, 'or as much thereof as may be necessary.' The law provided that the bonds be first offered at par as a popular loan under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as would give opportunity to the citizens of the United States to participate in the subscriptions. In furtherance of this idea the bonds were issued in denominations as low as $20. Only $200,000,000 of the bonds were offered—the issue being redeemable after ten years and payable at the end of twenty years. Every effort was made to give the offering wide publicity, and the newspapers of the country supplied with the information, printed display announcements without charge. Circulars and blank forms were distributed among post-offices, express companies, and all the banks. A period of thirty-one days was allowed for the receipt of subscriptions. The loan was nearly four times oversubscribed, the 320,226 applications received totaling approximately $1,500,000,000. The most popular subscription was for $500 bonds, of which the number was 180,573. There were 11,483 subscriptions for less than $100, and 14,974 subscriptions ranging from $100 to $180 each. Subscriptions for more than $4,500 numbered 28,376. The total amount of bonds issued was $198,792,660. Of the total, $132,449,900 have been refunded into the 2 per cent. consols of 1930 and $2,396,800 have been repurchased for the sinking fund and canceled, and $500 have otherwise been purchased and canceled, leaving outstanding at present $63,945,460, which mature on August 1, 1918.

"In gaging the successful subscription to the prospective Government loan by the results obtained in 1898, it is important to bear in mind certain facts: First, the 3 per cent. bonds of that date bore the circulation privilege, and were useful to national banks desiring to take out notes, while a bond issue to be put out now would not, in all probability, carry this privilege. Secondly, that by reason of the circulation privilege, the 1898 bonds sold at a premium in the open market and a great many speculators purchased the bonds at par from the Government and immediately resold them at 103 in Wall Street. In this connection, it is interesting to recall that the Treasury Department discovered at that time that a president of a railroad in Chicago, who saw excellent opportunities for profit in the sale of the bonds, had all his office-boys and clerks send in subscriptions. In cases where the Department discovered irregularities the subscriptions were rejected.

"On the other hand, there is every indication that the prospective issue will prove a far greater success than the Spanish-War bonds. First, because the country has grown in population and wealth in these twenty years, and, secondly, because new taxation has made it particularly advantageous for citizens to place their surplus funds in Government bonds, which are tax-exempt. It should be remembered that at the time of the Spanish-American War the Federal statutes did not contain an income-tax law. With the population larger by over one-third, and with an increase of 72 per cent. in per capita circulation, to say nothing of the other notable signs of expansion, it is practically impossible to estimate the volume of subscriptions based on the experience of 1898. It is a fairly safe guess that the country is in a position to quickly supply the Government, if need be, with as much as $5,000,000,000.

"The interest-bearing debt of the United States is smaller now, and was even before the outbreak of the war in Europe, than that of any other nation. It amounts to $971,562,590. According to the latest report of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest charge on this indebtedness is $23,084,635 per annum, making the average cost of carrying the debt 2.36 per cent. In 1898 the annual interest charge was $34,387,409 and the per capita expense was more than double what it is to-day. The debt of the United States is less than one-third of Great Britain's national debt prior to the war, and less than one-sixth that of France, while the population of this country is larger by 15,000,000 than the combined populations of England and France. It has been estimated that the average income of every man, woman, and child in the United States is $300 a year. If each person contributed one week's salary, or one-fiftieth part of his or her earnings, namely, $6, to the payment of the national debt, it would be possible for the United States to have an annual interest charge of $612,000,000, or a national debt of over $20,000,000,000.

"In connection with the problem of war-financing, attention should also be given to the resources of the Federal Reserve Banks and their facilities for note expansion. It is estimated that the issue power of these banks will permit of about $1,000,000,000 additional circulation. These institutions, together with the Federal Reserve agents, have a stock of gold in excess of $800,000,000. The outstanding issue of Federal Reserve notes is approximately $292,000,000, of which $12,000,000 are covered by commercial paper, the amount covered by gold, dollar for dollar, being about $280,000,000.

"The law requires that there should be kept a gold reserve of 40 per cent. against the Federal Reserve notes issued, and that the twelve banks shall maintain a 35 per cent. reserve of lawful money against deposits. At the present time the cash reserve against net deposit liabilities, after setting aside 40 per cent. gold reserve against aggregate net liabilities on notes in circulation, amounts to nearly 78½ per cent. In the event that Congress passes the pending amendment to the Federal Reserve Act which provides for the carrying of larger

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reserves with the reserve banks, and the twelve Federal banks come into possession of more gold, their power to issue notes will be considerably in excess of $1,000,000,000. It should also not be forgotten that under the law the Federal Reserve Board has power to compel one reserve bank to rediscount for another and that it has authority to temporarily suspend or modify the reserve requirements of member banks. No nation at any time has been in a better position to undertake the financing of a costly war than is the United States at the present time."

AS TO THE LABOR-MARKET IN NEW YORK FACTORIES

There was published in Albany early in the year an interesting statement as to the condition of the labor-market in New York State in November, 1916. It was sent out by the Industrial Commission of the Department of Labor, and was based on reports from about 1,500 representative firms having over half a million of employees and a weekly pay-roll of more than $8,000,000. It was believed that about one-third of the factory-workers of the State was represented in this presentment, which showed that "a new high peak in manufacturing activity" had been reached in New York. Each industrial group reported new high records for wages and five of them new records for number of employees. Following are items selected from the report:

"As compared with November, 1915, each group employed more workers and paid out more wages. The increase in the total number of employees was 13 per cent. and in the total aggregate of wages 28 per cent. As compared with November, 1914, the increase in employees was 29 per cent. and in wages 58 per cent. The average weekly earnings of the total number of employees reporting in November, 1916, were $15.17 as compared with $14.93 in the previous month. The average weekly earnings were $13.47 in November, 1915, and $12.32 in November two years ago.

"The stone-, clay-, and glass-products group reported 2 per cent. fewer employees and 1 per cent. less wages than in October. The decrease occurred chiefly in the miscellaneous stone- and mineral-products industry. Glass reported increased activity. As compared with November, 1915, the group as a whole had one-fifth more workers and paid out two-fifths more wages.

"In the metals, machinery, and conveyances group, which has far more work-

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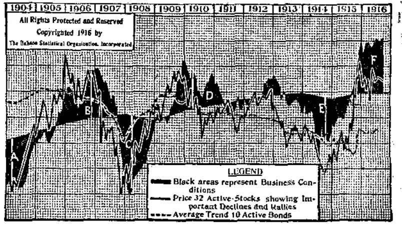

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s and pays out much more wages than v of the others reporting, there was an ease of 4 per cent. in employees and of 5 cent. in wages from October to Novem- r. This was a new high record in both respects. Ten of the twelve industries in the roup reported increases in employees and ages, chief among them being the manu- cture of iron- and rolling-mill products, f firearms, tools, and cutlery, of cooking, eating, and ventilating apparatus, and of nachinery. In the manufacture of brass nd copper goods, there was slightly decreased activity. As compared with November, 1915, there were one-fourth more ployees and nearly one-half more wages.

“The wood-manufactures group estab- hed a new high record in November, th 2 per cent. more employees and 6 per nt. more wages than in the preceding onths. Each of the industries paid out ore wages, and all except one—lumber d its products—had more employees. s compared with one year ago, there were -fourteenth more employees and one- more wages paid.

The furs, leather-, and rubber-goods oup attained a new high level of ac- vity in November. The increase over ctober was 3 per cent. in employees and 8 er cent. in wages. The manufacture of urs and fur goods reported slightly less activity, but every other industry in the group, including shoes, which is much the rgest, reported substantial gains over ctober. As compared with November, 915, there were in the group as a whole ne-eighth more workers and one-fourth ore wages were paid.

“The chemicals group reported a nomi- al reduction (less than .5 per cent.) in umber of employees as compared with tober, but paid out 3 per cent. more ages. The reduction in number of work- rs occurred chiefly in the manufacture of rugs, in which there was also a decrease in wages. The other industries reported increased activity. As compared with one ear ago, there were one-seventh more em- loyees and one-fourth more wages.

“The paper industry reached a new high evel in November in both number of workers and in amount of wages. The increase over October was 6 per cent. in the former and 9 per cent. in the latter. Pulp- d paper-mills are running at capacity. compared with one year ago, one-fifth re workers were employed and one-third ore wages were paid.

“The printing and paper-goods group reported a negligible decrease in number of employees in November as compared with October, but paid out 2 per cent. more in ages, establishing a new high record in the tter respect. Printing—the principal ctor in this group—shared in the increased age payments. One-sixteenth more work-

A Little Money Saved

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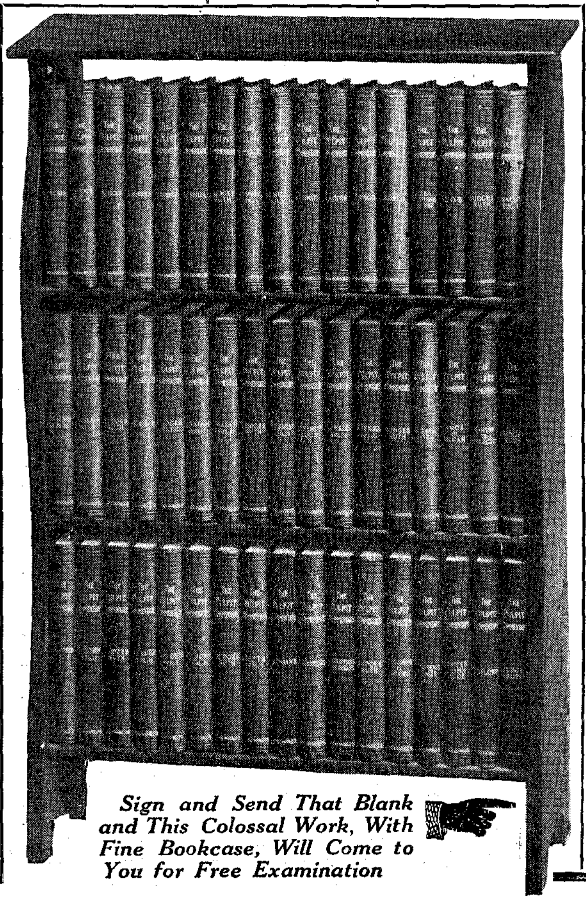

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ers were employed and one-tenth more wages were paid out in the entire group than in November of last year.

"The textiles group in November employed 3 per cent. more workers than in October and paid out 4 per cent. more wages. The aggregate of wages paid constituted a new high record for this group. There was a slight decrease of activity in the manufacture of woolen goods, but every other industry in the group reported gains. Chief among these was the manufacture of cotton-yarn and cotton goods. As compared with November, 1915, one-twentieth more workers were employed and one-sixth more wages were paid.

"The clothing, millinery, and laundering group had a negligible reduction in number of employees in November and 1 per cent. reduction in amount of wages paid. Two industries only—women's clothing and millinery—reported decreased activity. Men's clothing and men's shirts each reported a gain over October, but a decrease of 17 per cent. in women's clothing and a similar decrease in millinery counteracted these gains. As compared with November, 1915, there were 2 per cent. more employees and one-tenth more wages paid.

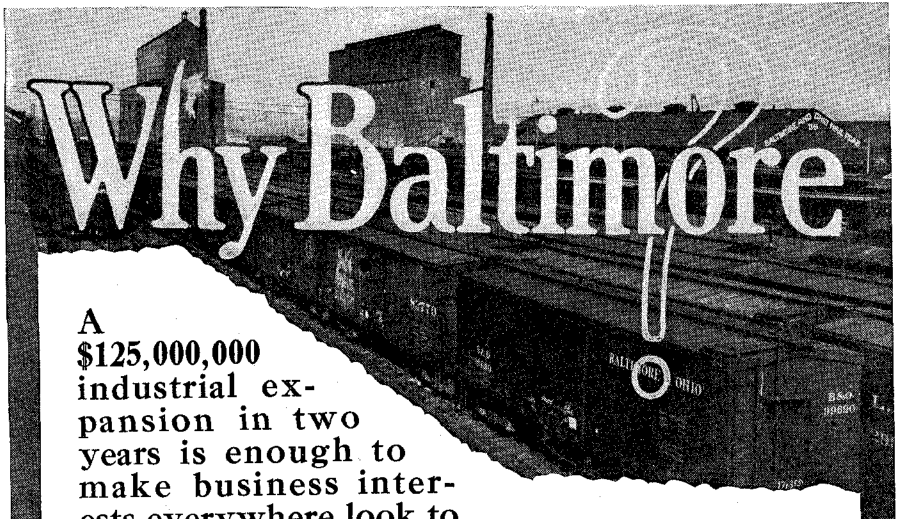
"The food, liquors, and tobacco group employed 3 per cent. more workers and paid out 5 per cent. more wages than in October. This was a new high record for wages in this group and the greatest number of employees since October, 1914."

COMMODITY PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

At the beginning of January, 1916, the increase in retail-food prices in Great Britain over those for July, 1914, the year before the war began, was about 45 per cent. On January 1, 1917, the increase had reached 87 per cent., these percentages being based on statistics collected for the British Board of Trade *Labor Gazette*, as affecting upward of 500 returns as to principal articles of food in about 200 British towns, having populations of from ten to fifty thousand, and in about 250 of smaller size. The average percentage by which prices at the beginning of 1916 and 1917 exceeded the normal prices of July, 1914, is shown in the following table, printed in the London *Economist*, figures for large towns and for small towns and villages being shown separately:

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE INCREASE SINCE JULY, 1914

Article	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000)		Small Towns and Villages		United Kingdom	
	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1917	Jan. 1, 1916	Jan. 1, 1917
Beef, British—						
Ribs	37	66	34	62	35	64
Thin flank	51	93	39	74	45	84
Beef, chilled or frozen—						
Ribs	51	90	43	81	47	85
Thin flank	70	107	57	96	63	101
Mutton, British—						
Legs	27	61	28	57	28	59
Breast	48	96	34	73	41	84
Mutton, frozen—						
Legs	45	90	38	83	42	86
Breast	70	127	56	117	63	122
Bacon (streaky)	34	60	28	53	31	56
Fish	119	155	75	108	97	131
Flour	46	84	52	93	49	88
Bread	45	79	39	68	42	73
Tea	49	51	48	50	48	51
Sugar (granulated)	97	173	89	167	93	170
Milk	30	59	28	54	29	57
Butter—						
Fresh	32	72	36	74	34	73
Salt	30	70	33	71	32	71
Cheese	32	74	32	75	32	75
Margarin	8	25	6	25	7	25
Eggs	108	179	102	171	105	175
Potatoes	nil	138	−10 (dec.)	105	−5 (dec.)	122
Gen. perc'tage inc.	48	91	42	83	45	87



A $125,000,000 industrial expansion in two years is enough to make business interests everywhere look to Baltimore and ask "Why?"

Here are the reasons given by industrial leaders in the United States—among them Charles M. Schwab, Bethlehem Steel Company; J. E. Aldred, Capitalist; M. M. Upson, Secretary Raymond Concrete Pile Co.; B. W. Dudley, President Prudential Oil Company (all of New York)—why they located plants in Baltimore:

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2. "The nearness of Baltimore to the coal fields; the low price of coal and its good quality." Coal is delivered at Sparrows Point, Baltimore, at 20 cents per gross ton less than at Bethlehem or other cities similarly situated, with a profitable differential over other seaport cities.
3. "The low freight rate to and from Baltimore by rail." Baltimore has a 3 cent per hundred pounds differential under New York and Boston to and from the West; a 2 cent per hundred pounds differential under Philadelphia.
4. "The low cost of power—$.008 per thousand kilowatts for electricity; 35 cents per thousand feet for gas, the lowest on the Atlantic Seaboard."
5. "The deep water channel which permits the largest ships to enter port day or night." Channel has a depth of 35 feet from ocean to piers.
6. "The low cost of living in Baltimore and the comforts and conveniences within reach of laboring classes." The labor is permanent, as Baltimore has a larger number of individual home owners in the laboring classes than any other American City.
7. "The disposition of the authorities to be reasonable about tax assessments and the co-operation of banks and the city officials." Machinery and tools are exempt from all taxation.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, by locating in Baltimore, will make a saving on freight rates alone of $800,000 each year. This is equal to 5% profit on an investment of $16,000,000.

Let us figure with you how, by locating your factory in Baltimore, you can capitalize its many advantages. If you are interested, a special representative will call on you at your factory, and analyze your specific business and tell you what Baltimore has to offer.

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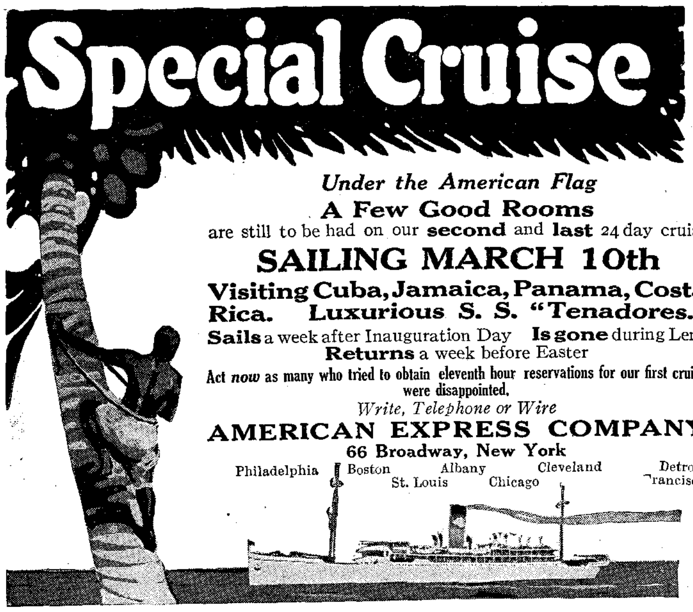
The Economist explains that in arriving at the general percentage increases in the above table the several articles were "weighed in accordance with the proportionate expenditure on them in pre-war family budgets, no allowance being made for the considerable economies which result from changes in dietary which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war, especially in those families in which the total income has not been increased by advances in rates of wages, greater regularity of employment, increased output, or the working of overtime." As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction, it is stated in *The Economist* that if, for example, eggs were eliminated from the dietary, margarin substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced by one-half that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 87 would be 45. With reference to other items of expenditure, there have been substantial increases, except with regard to rents, "but the average advance has not been so great as with food." The increase since July, 1914, in the cost of all items ordinarily entering into working-class family expenditure, including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc., was estimated "at about 60 per cent. at the beginning of 1917, as compared with 30 per cent. a year earlier, taking the same quantities and descriptions of the various items at each date and eliminating advances arising from increased duties."

Very few articles escaped the abnormal influences which were brought into play by the war. The principal causes of the rise are cited by the London *Times* as restricted shipping, pressing demands for war-material, scarcity of labor, and manipulation in markets. Besides prices for foodstuffs, prices for certain raw materials are given by *The Times*. Principal among increases in this class was copper, the rise having been over 60 per cent. The year's closing price for copper was £139 a ton, the highest price for the year having been £153 and the lowest £84. Lead showed little change. Tin ranged from £161 to £205 a ton. Wool closed the year at from 30 to 50 per cent. higher, while cotton, "after a year of unprecedented fluctuation, closed 30 per cent. higher." In petroleum the rise was 35 per cent. In rubber there was an actual decline of 30 per cent.

Travel and Resort Directory



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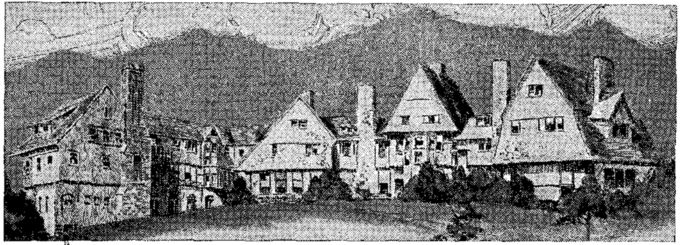

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